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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

VOL. XXIII NO. 203 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

CHALK OUT PROGRAMME AGAINST WAR

Congress Must Join Anti-Repression Day

T. U. Congress To Co-operate With Congress, Says Ruikar

NAGPUR, Aug. 24.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President, All-India Trade Union Congress has addressed the following letter to Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress:

"My Dear Revered Rajendra Babu,—I am in receipt of your letter, dated the 1st of August 1935. I am very much thankful to you for having placed our memorandum before the Working Committee for its consideration.

As regards the Labour Day, I still feel that a Day should have been jointly celebrated to protest against the repressive policy of the Government towards Labour. I am aware of the fact that the A.I.C.C. recorded a protest at Jubulpore in this connection. I also hope that the Congress Parliamentary Board will raise the question in the forthcoming session of the Assembly. But in spite of all this, I still feel that an All-India Labour Day should have been observed so as to awaken the masses, to effectively resist the policy of the Government. I am sure that you will agree with me, that resolutions passed by the A.I.C.C. Committee or in the Assembly, have very little value, unless they are backed up by mass sanctions; and as matters stand to-day, our only hope of evolving mass sanctions is to agitate amongst the masses. This was the only idea in suggesting the celebration of an All-India Labour Day.

"ANTI-REPRESSION DAY"

You probably know that the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Bombay passed a resolution deciding to observe an All-India Anti-Repression Day. The object, is to protest against the repression carried on against Labour and the National Movement. I hope you will kindly issue instructions to all Congress organisations to join in observing the Anti-Repression Day.

The Day will be observed some time in September, and I desire that it should synchronises with the day on which the Government of India will introduce the Criminal Law Amendment Act in the Assembly. I will be very much obliged to you if you will let me have your advice in this connection. If you agree to observe the Anti-Repression Day, I think our purpose in asking you to celebrate an All-India Labour Day will be equally served.

I am aware that the Congress stands for rejection of the New Constitution. The A.I.T.U. Congress has passed a resolution at Bombay against acceptance of offices under the New Reforms; while the Congress has still kept the question open. I am however confident that under your leadership, Congress will never be committed to the programme of acceptance of offices, as it will virtually amount to abandonment of all fight for Independence.

PROGRAMME AGAINST WAR

As regards the programme against War, I feel it is high time for the Congress to decide on a definite course of action. The European political situation is highly pregnant with war developments, and at any moment we may find ourselves in the midst of another war. In case of such a contingency, we may be caught napping, and there is every danger of the masses being misled. I feel that we have to chalk out a definite programme. I have to request you to give this matter your further careful consideration, as in my humble opinion our attitude towards war, is a most vital question.

CONGRESS AND ASSEMBLY.

I am glad to note that the Congress Party in the Assembly will give its support to all Labour Legislation and also to find that it has done so in the past session. I am really sorry that there was a slight misunderstanding as regards the amendment of Mr. Joshi, but I can assure you that there was no intention to misrepresent facts. The A.I.T.U. Congress Executive has decided to represent certain economic grievances to the Labour Sub-Committee appointed by the Working Committee. The main grievance is about the wage cuts in the Textile Industry, and the demand for withdrawal of protection granted to the Textile Industry, in case the wage cuts are not restored.

The other important point is about the recognition of Trade Unions and introduction of the 40-hour week, in the textile and other industries. I am moving the Labour Sub-Committee to obtain the redress of these grievances, and I hope you will also lend your powerful support to these economic demands of the working class. I may also inform you in this connection that the All-India Labour Board, recently appointed by the A.I.T.U. Congress and the National Federation of Trade Unions, is also in complete agreement with these economic demands.

DEFINITE STEP FORWARD.

I am glad to find that by setting up the Labour Sub-Committee, the Working Committee has taken a definite step forward in recognising the claims of the Indian working class. I hope the Committee will justify its appointment by fearlessly and boldly championing the cause of Labour. On our side we will make an honest and sincere effort to co-operate with the Labour Sub-Committee and I have every hope that our co-operation will find a willing response from the Labour Sub-Committee.

The A.I.T.U. Congress stands for the oppressed and exploited masses of India. No doubt it could be technically said that it stands for classes which are the victims of economic exploitation. The Nation, however, does not live in palaces and stately bungalows. It drags on its weary path in thatched cottages and dirty slums. The Indian National Congress will justify its claim of being styled a National Organisation only when it identifies itself with the toiling and oppressed masses.

CO-OPERATION WITH CONGRESS.

As regards co-operation with the Congress, it will always be a great pleasure for the T. U. Congress to co-operate with the Congress, in safeguarding the interests of the toiling masses. I can assure you that whatever may be our differences of ultimate ideals and programmes with the present-day policy and programme of the Congress, the A.I.T.U. Congress will always be too glad to have joint action and co-operation with the Working Committee of the Congress, on all anti-Imperialist issues and programmes which will forward the cause of the Indian working class.

I have already released your letter to the Press, and I am releasing this letter also to the Press, so that there should be no misunderstanding as regards the position of the All-India Trade Union Congress.—United Press.

DACOITS LOOT CASH AND ORNAMENTS

BENARES, August 25

A daring dacoity, involving over Rs. 8,000 in cash and ornaments, was committed here at Goladinanath market last night. It appears that four persons in uniform entered the house of a dealer in ghee and sugar, in the absence of the males and at the point of a pistol obtained the key of the treasury and removed the cash and ornaments. The dacoits have not yet been traced.—A.P.

CLASHES IN SECUNDERABAD

Heavy Casualties Reported: Police Inspector Injured

MANY BADMASHES ARRESTED

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 25.

The situation in Secunderabad is much the same as at noon except that seven more injured were admitted into hospital. Meanwhile Hyderabad police have cordoned off roads leading to Secunderabad to which private as well as railway buss services from Hyderabad have been suspended.

At the time of wiring reports of stray assaults are still coming and a brigade of Major North Staffords visited James Street Police Station, in the vicinity of the scene of disturbances to study the situation from the police officers. It is understood that one company of North Staffordshires has been ordered to stand by in the barracks.—A.P.

CASUALTIES MOUNT UP

"150 Badmashes" Arrested

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) August 25.

There was a repetition of stray assaults in Secunderabad this morning and the casualty list had by noon swelled to 67, of whom nine received serious injuries and were detained in the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment. One of these has since died.

150 ARRESTED

The tension continues but armed and lathi police pickets are on the "qui vive" throughout the effected area and have been engaged since this morning in rounding up "badmashes" from every part of the troubled area. So far 150 of these have been taken into custody.

Practically all Hindu shops in Secunderabad remain closed today and the area wears a deserted appearance.

PRECAUTIONS AT HYDERABAD

The Hyderabad city is entirely unaffected by the excitement in Secunderabad and no repercussions are expected here, but as a measure of precaution reserve police have been posted at strategic points in the city, particularly along the bund leading to Secunderabad. where an armed guard posted at the south end since last night has turned back a large number of persons proceeding to Secunderabad for no satisfactory purpose. Similar precautions have been taken at the north end of the bund by the Secunderabad police.

Inspector Ahmed Shah Khan of the Hyderabad C.I.D. who was injured and removed to hospital last night in Secunderabad was discharged from hospital this afternoon.—A. P.

CLASHES CONTINUE ALL NIGHT

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn) Aug 25.

Further details of the Secunderabad clashes last night reveal that from 9 p. m. the situation grew worse and all attempts at peaceful negotiation failed. Rumours of stray assaults spread like wildfire. James Street, Subrik Street, and Market Street became "danger zones" at 9.30. The Reserve Police, including European sergeants, were requisitioned and came in lorries to the town police station. James Street, where the police officials were present. Inspite the arrival of the Reserve Police, the Hindu and Muslim parties with lathis were seen in the groups before the Police Station. Jama Masjid was full of Muslims numbering over a couple of thousands and Hindus gathered in various temples.

The Hon. Mackenzie British Resident paid a visit during the night to Secunderabad.

CLASHES CONTINUE

The rest of the whole night Subrik Street, Market Street and other places were scenes of clashes when stones, brickbats and soda bot-

(Continued on page 8).

UNLAWFUL MEETING IN MUNICIPAL GARDEN

Lahore Bal Bharat Sabha Secretary Warned

LAHORE, August 24.

Khan Bahadur Mirza Miraj-ud-Din O. B. I. Bahadur, Superintendent of Police, Political and Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab, has served the following notice on Mr. Dev Dutt, the Secretary of the Bal Bharat Shaba, Lahore:—

UNLAWFUL MEETING

TIt has been brought to the notice of the Punjab Government that a meeting of the Bal Bharat Sabha was held in the Municipal Gardens, outside Mori Gate, Lahore on the 22nd June, 1935 from 8 p. m. to 10-30 p. m. under the presidentship of Sant Mangal Singh. This is in contravention of the orders of Government since the Bal Bharat Sabha is an unlawful association by virtue of Punjab Gazette notification, No. 15742 (b)—S. B. dated the 10th February, 1932. You are, therefore, warned to refrain from holding any meeting in future under the auspices of this unlawful association; otherwise legal action will be taken.

Mr Dev Dutt has been convicted several times in the Civil Disobedience movement and was arrested and sentenced to imprisonment in the Lohari police post bomb case, but was acquitted by the High Court on appeal.—United Press.

ALLEGED HIGH-HANDEDNESS IN LOHARU

Bhivani Refugee's Telegram To A. G. G., Punjab States

BHIWANI, Aug. 24.

The following telegram has been sent by the subjects of Loharu State, who are inmates of the local hospital to the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, Lahore:—

"Twenty-one killed in Singhani firing and one lying helpless. Fresh arrivals bring reports of beating and forcibly taking money by State. Pray interfere and save wives and children."—United Press.

TRAGIC MINE EXPLOSION

Seven Volunteers Killed In Yorkshire Pit

LONDON, Aug. 24.

As a result of the fifth fatal mine accident in Great Britain this year, seven men died and nine were removed to hospital following explosions in a coal mine at Southelmshall, Yorkshire last evening. The victims were all volunteers who descended the pit to investigate into the fire which resulted the 300 men being thrown idle earlier.

After the explosions gasmasked rescuers were working relays brought out two dead and 14 injured. The men then found one of the rescuers missing. After a four-hour search he was found unconscious badly burned and bleeding and was taken to hospital where five injured men died in the morning.—Reuter.

KING CONGRATULATES SOUTH AFRICANS

RUGBY, Aug. 24.

The King has sent a message of congratulation to the South African crickets on winning the rubber in the test matches with England.—B. O. W.

Kenya Europeans Out To Capture Indian Market?

TRADE DELEGATION TO VISIT SOON?

Move To Displace Australian And New Zealand Goods By Dumpng Butter, Potatoes, &c.

(CHRONCLE SPECIAL.)

The ever-expanding farming ndustry in Kenya is seeking fresh avenues, and the European traders who have the monopoly of this industry, have cast their eyes o Itaiy and Ceylon.

Kenya is now able to produe potatoes, can supply butter, chees and ghee and preserved meat o a commercial scale, and naturall the traders have, it is reliably understood, brought sufficient pressure to bear on the Governmen of Kenya to enquire into the possibilities of expansion of the trade in the above articles of consumption.

At present India gets butter from New Zealand, meat from Australia.

India is a vastly agricultural country and the deplorable deficiency in the development of dairy-farming and the absence of any attempt to organise the rearing of livestock on a large scale, have rendered India to no small extent dependent for these products on foreign countries.

DISPLACING TRADE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

Kenya wants, according to private advices received here, to displace the trade of these countries by her own, and, accordingly, the European business interests in Kenya have acted effectively.

The Kenya Government appointed an Economic Development Committee which was asked to report on the situation, and after the report was received, the Government decided to explore the possibilities of capturing the Indian markets.

DEPUTATION TO VISIT INDIA?

A Trade Deputation which would shortly visit India, is under contemplation of the Kenya Government.

It is likely that the Commission may take time to go over to India, in view of the unsettled conditions in Africa.

Just now Kenya is too busy supplying these very products to Italy and large consignments are regularly sent to Eritrea. The irony of the situation is that Kenya could not supply anything to Abyssinia her next-door neighbour, as Abyssinia has no sea-port and there are considerable transport difficulties. On the other hand, according to the information at our disposal, any orders placed by Italy are being executed with remarkable promptness, and Kenya has become one of the principal suppliers to Italy as far as Italian Somaliland is concerned.

JSING HAY WHILE SUN SHINES?

It is stated, even drinking water s being taken from Kenya by the talian tankards! Hay which was ft hitherto in the fields of Kenya dry and drop is now stated to in great demand by the Italns, and one observer humorsly put it. "There seems to be aboom in Kenya hay market"!

These, however, are stated to be taporary phases which must st in the eventual action by Bain which does not expect a dirent policy from her colonies, if n emergency in the Italo-Abyssian situation arises.

ese feverish activities on the Abssinian front, if anything, ha given a fillip to the dairyfaning industry of Kenya and wit this industry, still more expaed, the search for markets mu become imperative.

EFFECTS OF VENTURE.

Its yet too early to forecast wha effects this new venture by the Kenya businessmen will have on te trade of other countries. whic have already established marts in India.

Disabilities Of Indian Journalists

Organisation On Trade Union Principles Urged

REPRESENTATIVE DINNER PARTY AT MONGINI'S

A brilliant function, unprecedented in the annals of Bombay journalism took place on Saturday night when nearly 90 joarnalists of various newspapers published in the city, met at Mongini's Restaurant for the first working journalists' dinner.

The Principal guests were Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor "Bombay Sentinel,' Mr. Francis Low, Editor "Times of India" and Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor "Bombay Chronicle".

Mr. S. A. Ayer, Editor of Reuter's and the Associated Press of India presided at the dinner.

MESSAGES OF GOOD WISHES.

Messages regretting their inability to attend and wishing the function every sucess were received from Mr. J. Turner, Acting General Manager Reuters and Associated Press of India; Mr. J. F. Gennings, Director of Information, Bombay, and Mr. N. M. Dumasia, "Times of India".

WANTED ORGANISATION.

Mr. Horniman stressed the need for an organisation among the working journalists throughout the country to improve their working conditions and keep up the high traditions of the profession.

Mr. Francis Low assured his active sympathy and support in all steps which it was proposed to take to improve the lot of the working journalists.

FORM TRADE UNION.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi emphasised the need for trade unionism among journalists to ensure a a living wage, satisfactory condition of work and reasonable leisure. He expressed the hope that by organised efforts the profession would withstand all onslaughts on its right and privileges.

The credit for the successful organisation of the function goes to Mr. K. D. Umrigar, ("Times of India"); Mr. L. Joseph ("Bombay Chronicle"); and Mr. F. Balsara ("Jam-e-Jamshed") who together with Mr. B. H. Rau ("Times of India") were the originators of the idea of holding a Journalists' Dinner in Bombay.

S. A. AYER'S WELCOME

Mr. S. A. Ayer, Chairman, in welcoming the guests of the evening and the Working Journalists in Bombay said he felt somewhat diffident in speaking on journalism in the presence of eminent journalists like Mr. Francis Low and Mr. S. A. Brelvi and particularly in the presence of a veteran in the field like Mr. B. G. Horniman. "I hope that Mr. Horniman won't frown at me if I make any slips," Mr. Ayer said amidst loud laughter.

Mr. Ayer paid a glowing tribute to the organisers Messrs. Umrigar, Joseph, Balsara and Rao, and added that it was gratifying to see round the dinner table such a fully representative gathering of journalists who worked and earned their living in this city.

Proposing the toast of the Profession Mr. Ayer said:

"It is a pity that we in Bombay have not so far got a live wire organisation of journalists to provide us with opportunities of periodical social gatherings of the profession; and opportunities of meeting and discussing the economic conditions of those who earn their livelihood in journalism.

In the absence of such opportunities, how can any of us be sure of knowing what has happened to any other journalist in this city? We are all so busy practising our craft that we have no time for individual enquiries of a domestic nature among ourselves. Even if we have the time, we have not the necessary facilities which can only be provided by an organisation whose function it would be to look to these and other matters.

As things are to-day, a journalist in Bombay has no means of sharing his joy or sorrow promptly with brother journalists in the city."

Advocating the work of the Journalists' Association, Mr. Ayer said:—

STRENGTHEN ORGANISATION

"I would like to take this opportunity of reminding you that in another couple of days there is to be a meeting of the General Body of the Journalists Association to elect office-bearers for the next term. This is virtually a resuscitation of the Association after the lapse of some years. You are all aware that our friend Mr. Brelvi, the Hon. Secretary of the Association, is determined to place the Association on a firm footing by enlarging its membership, stimulating its activities, and widening its sphere of usefulness. I am glad to learn from some of my friends that in the last few days there has been a brisk enlistment of new members who are keen on making the Association a stable and live organisation.

Apart from the social side, the Association will have its work cut out in regard to the economic welfare of the Working Journalists and the promotion of understanding and co-operation between employers and employees for the common good of the profession.

It is part of our professional duties always to see the two sides of a question. When I refer to co-operation I do not mean that the Association would be solely engaged in squeezing the employers. It would also make it its duty to recognise the difficulties of the employers and co-operate wholeheartedly in removing those difficulties for the mutual benefit of the parties concerned.

DEMAND OF JOURNALISTS

Gentlemen, you will have read in the papers the proceedings of the Journalists Conference t recently met at Calcutta under the presidentship of that Doyen of Indian Journalism, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani. The Conference passed a resolution, inter alia, urging the enforcement of a uniform set of rules in all newspaper offices to ensure regularity of payment of staff salaries, and provision of provident fund. This sounds very well on paper and I am all for it. But, we have peculiar conditions in which to solve our problems. There are employers who always pay their staff salaries on the 30th of the month in which the pay has been earned, and often two or three days earlier; they have got the provident fund system working for the last decade and more.

A PRACTICAL WAY

And there are other employers, the salaries of whose staff have been in arreas for two and three months at a time. If you bracket these two in addressing the news-

(Continued on page 5.)

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

A Gazetted Rajput Indian Officer (Mily. Dept.) desires a cultured girl for his son aged twenty. Write Box No. 4766, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wantd Educated Gentleman for Established Office Management. Must join immediately with Rs. 1,000—3,000. Terms Box No. 4773, "Bombay Chronicle."

Immediate Vacancies for:—Lady Doctors, M.B.B.S., L.C.P.S., Nurses B.P.N.A., Lady Compounder, Governess-Tutoress, Salesman for Sundries, Electrical, Weaving Assistant; State experience, salary required with certificates Royal Service Agency, 369-371, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (4774)

Wanted Typist knowing good English Correspondence, apply, C|o Post Box No. 2017, Bombay 2. (4763)

Wanted cashiers, managers, hardware-indent salesmen, teachers, clerks, apply, "G.L.I.C.", Employment Specialists, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road. (4769).

Wanted Hindu Lady Graduate and Under-Graduate Teachers for residential Girls English Middle School to be started. Free Lodging. Apply stating pay desired and full qualifications to G. Trivedi, Advocate, Chhindwara, C. P.s. (4765)

Wanted a graduate teacher for matric student to teach French, Mathematics, etc. Morning time 6-30 to 7-30 daily excepting holidays. Fees Rs. 20. Box No. 4754, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted M.B.B.S. Lady Doctor 250, L.C.P.S. 100|125, free furnished quarters, private practice. Apply atonce Box No. 4759, "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Cataract or Chronic eye-troubles, their bonafide harmless medication "Eyesun," world-wide reputed and tested. No operation. No obligation. If not price refunded. Phial 2|-. Stockists—P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. (1407).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (4748).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted a Partner for a Solicitors' firm of long standing. Apply Box No. 4771, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

10 Monthly 16-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 150-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4623)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents Throughout India for Magirus Diesel Motor Trucks and B. M. W. Motor Cars. Apply immediately: Western Stores, Pratapganj, Baroda Residency. (4770)

Wanted Agents and organisers to sell our Industrial Insurance Policies all over India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply Managing Agents Griha Lakshmi Insurance Ltd., 1, British Indian St., Calcutta. (739).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay, Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1935, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. E. C. Reid and Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji who go out of office at such Meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasury, Bombay.
Bombay, 18th July, 1935.
1462

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED in our Office upto 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, in connection with construction work estimated to cost Rs. 1,00,000.

A copy of the tender form, Bill of Quantities and Specifications may be had in our office between 12 and 6 p.m. on week days upto SATURDAY, the 31st instant on payment of Rupees Fifteen per set.

The contractors are required to deposit Rs. 2,000|- in cash along with the tender. Only Contractors specialising in R. C. C. work need apply.

We do not guarantee to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAYAKAR GUPCHUP & DARUKHANAWALLA,
Consulting Engineers & Structural Designers,
Chambers 58-59 & 79, New Stock Exchange Building,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
(1642)

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 4th September to THURSDAY, the 19th September, 1935, both days inclusive.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th September, 1935, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in "Bombay House", 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, when the usual Resolutions regarding the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts, the declaration of Dividend, the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors will be submitted.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD.,—Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
(1650)

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of LECTURER, Grade I, in the Department of Mathematics of this University in the scale of Rs. 200—10—300—25|5—350. The post is temporary but may become permanent and a really competent man may be offered the maximum salary of the grade. He will be expected mostly to teach applied Mathematics to B.A., and M.A., Classes and may be required to coach students in Mathematics for competitive examinations. Only persons with high Indian or European qualifications should apply. The appointment will be made subject to the Rules and Regulations of the University

Applications stating age, academic qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 2nd September, 1935.

REGISTRAR,
Aligarh Muslim University.
1632

S. S. "IWATESAN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 24th August, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that The Office of Messrs. Partapgir Narsingirji & Co., Agents Pralhad Mills, Ltd. will be shifted to the Mill premises, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay, on and from 1st September, 1935.
(1651)

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, U.P. GANGES CANAL HYDRO ELECTRIC GRID SCHEME.

NOTICE TO ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS.

Owing to the rapid expansion of load on the Grid, the following extensions of plant are contemplated in the near future. Tenders will shortly be invited in accordance with specifications which may be obtained on, or after, September 15, 1935 on payment of Rs. 5 per copy from
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Project Division,
Hydro-Electric Secretariat,
Roorkee, U. P.

Manufacturing firms are meanwhile advised to study the requirements of the scheme, with a view to submitting tenders by a date to be notified later.

1. GENERATING PLANT FOR A COMBINED STAND-BY AND PEAK LOAD STATION AT CHANDAUSI.
   (1) 2-3000 K.W. 11000 volt 3-phase, 50 cycle steam turbo-alternator sets, complete with condensers and auxiliaries.
   (2) Battery of 3 boilers complete with chain-grate stokers, economisers and super heaters for (1) above.
   (3) 11000 volt 3-phase 50 cycle metal clad switch-board complete with cables and station transformers.
   (4) 2-Banks of 3750 K.V.A. three phase 11000/37500 volts step up transformers.
   (5) Power House crane, softening plant, and water cooling equipment.
II. HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATION AT MOHAMMEDPUR FALLS MILE 32 OF GANGES CANAL.
   (1) 2-2000 K.W. 11000 volt 3-phase 50 cycle vertical shaft direct coupled Kaplan turbo-alternators, complete with automatic gates and auxiliaries.
   (2) 1100 volt 3-phase 50 cycle metal clad switch-board, compete with cables and station transformers.
   (3) 2-Banks of 2500 K.V.A. 1100/37500 volt step up tranformers.
   (4) Power House crane and upsteam gates.
III. 37500 VOLT 3-PHASE 50 CYCLE OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINES.
   (1) 25miles duplication of existing overhead line, on pin insulators and steel poles, between Seohara and Moradabad.
   (2) 7 miles new feeder ditto from Mohammedpur Power Station to Seohara via Bijnor and Chandpur.
   (3) 16 miles ditto from Chandusi to Baduan via Bisauliand Bilsi.
IV. RURAL TRANSFORMERS.
   (1) 500-12. 5 K.V.A. three phase 50 cycle rural transformers ratio 11000/400 volts.

W. L. STAMPE, I.S.E.,
Chief Engineer, Development,
Roorkee, U. P.
1652.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 95 of 1931

PANDURANG SHAMRAO LAUD and Others - - - Plaintiffs
versus
MANECKBAI, widow of Dhanjibhai Kikabhoy Gandevia alias Hotelwalla and Another - - - - Defendants

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale dated 30th January, 1934, and Judge's Order dated 11-4-35 the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, 30th August, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) All that piece of quit and ground land with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Ghoga Street, Bombay and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 441 of Fort Division admeasuring 147 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DAYALJI AND DIPCHAND, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 6-10 Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1935
(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Offg. Commissioner.
1460.

Public Notices

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH AUGUST, 1935.

No. 9693|24.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) propose to select a candidate for appointment as a probationer in the Bombay Excise Department. Applications must reach the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay, on or before 23rd September, 1935. Intending candidates who must be above twenty-one and below twenty-five years of age on that date should apply for particulars to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

By Order of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments).

J. A. MADAN,
Secretary to Government.
(1649)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT RANGOON.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

CIVIL REGULAR SUIT NO. 116 OF 1935.

P. B. KAMDAR, Trader, by his Agent and Attorney, C. B. Kamdar, No. 632-634, Merchant Street, Rangoon. Plaintiff.
Vs.
(1) J. FERNANDES, Trader, at present residing at Noor Building, Trinity Street, Bombay, (2) R. K. VACHHANI, Trader, Aung Ban, Southern Shan States ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To
The Defendant No. (1).

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for dissolution of partnership and for taking accounts valued provisionally at Rs. 1,000.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a recognized agent or by an Advocate of this Court at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday the 30th day of September, 1935 which day is fixed for the final disposal of the suit.

If you wish to defend the suit you must put in a written statement of your case at least seven days before the abovementioned day, and take notice that in default of your so doing the suit may be decided without hearing you.

Witness, The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR, PAGE, Kt., Chief Justice at Rangoon, this 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Five.

R. P. W. MONTEIRO,
Assistant Registrar.
1636.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTAMJEE DADABHOY BARIA, DINBAI PHIROZE GOLVALA, Dr. CAWASJI MANEKJI MEHTA and JAMSHEDJI FRAMJI BAHADURJI, the Mortgagees-in-possession of the undermentioned property have contracted to sell the same to our client. Any persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at Khetwadi 10th Lane in the City of Bombay (of which the present Fazandar is Mr. Ardeshir Bomanji Cursetji Dubash) together with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1936 square yards or thereabouts and situated in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7379 and Cadastral Survey No. 1016 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2020-21, Street No. 34-36, 56, C 5B, D Ward No. 2022 (1), St. No. 46a-1-1A, C 5B, D Ward No. 2022 (2) and Street Nos. 5-A A - - - - - and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi 12th Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Bomonji Cooper, on or towards the East by the Khetwadi 10th Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Jivanji Jamasji Mistry.

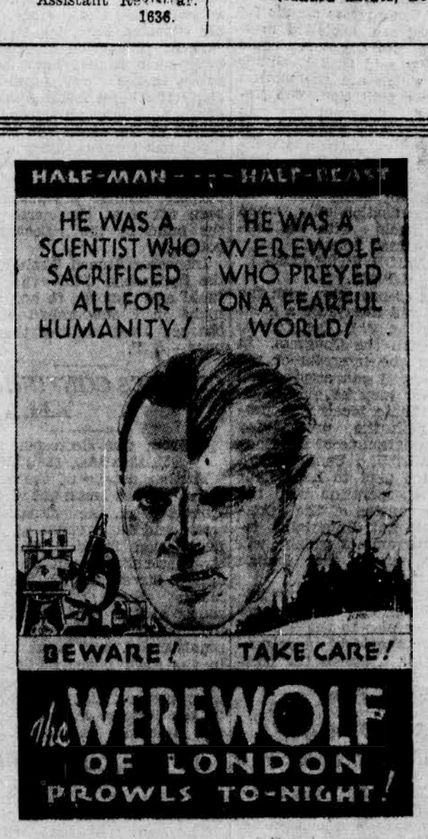
Dated this 24th day of August, 1935.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Atorneys.
1648.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.


HALF-MAN - - - HALF-BEAST
HE WAS A SCIENTIST WHO SACRIFICED ALL FOR HUMANITY!
HE WAS A WEREWOLF WHO PREYED ON A FEARFUL WORLD!
BEWARE! TAKE CARE!
The WEREWOLF OF LONDON
PROWLS TO-NIGHT!

AT
EMPIRE THEATRE
Daily 3 Shows: 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL MEETING

Governor To Be Invited When Occasion Arises

(From Our Correspondent).
BANDRA, Saturday.

"It is the primary obligation of the Municipality to supply primary education first rather than secondary." This was asserted by Prof. Almeida at yesterday's Board meeting when the resolution of the School Board asking for the opening of an experimental fifth standard in the Palli School. Dr. P. A. Dias, the President occupied the chair.

A requisition from members of the School Board that was newly elected, for a meeting to be called, evoked a very lively debate. Prof. Almeida denounced the old board as one consisting of a majority that wanted to make the Municipality pay the piper for the tune that the School Board called for. He said the existing School Board was not representative of the ratepayers, and urged that a meeting of the School Board be called. The resolution calling for a meeting as requisitioned was carried by a majority.

Two resolutions of the School Board which came up for disposal were referred back to the new School Board on the grounds that the matter needed better consideration and investigation.

One of the resolutions sought to close down the Danda Marathi Girls School and transfer it to Chapel Road. This action of the School Board was deplored by the member from Danda who made a strong appeal for the female education and especially among the Kolis.

DEBATE ON INVITING GOVERNOR.

Mr. M. B. Savant's motion inviting H. E. the Governor of Bombay to Bandra and providing Rs. 1,500 for the expenses, was cleverly shelved by Prof. Almeida's amendment to the effect that the Governor be invited when a suitable occasion arose. Mr. J. K. Metha first opposed the proposition stating that he did not wish to stage a tamasha by bring the Governor and only definite big occasions should warrant an invite to His Excellency. He later moved an amendment that the matter be postponed "sine die." This was, however not carried.

Dr. Dias before putting the proposition and the amendments to vote explained the difference between them, as apparently it appeared the amendments were in effect the same.

Prof. Almeida's amendment was carried and when put as a substantive proposition only one member voted against it.

THANA SESSIONS JUDGE DISBELIEVES STORY OF PROSECUTION

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, August 24.

"I am not prepared to agree with the Assistant Sessions Judge that a man of the position of Mr. Tillu (an M. A. of the Bombay University and the Head Master of a High School) would go to the length of purjuring himself simply with a view to save the menial servant from the clutches of the law."

Thus remarked Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, in the course of the judgment delivered yesterday in the appeal preferred by Sabaji Vithal Bait and four others against the order of their conviction on charges of attempted murder, causing grievous hurt and rioting, and sentence of three years' hard labour passed by Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant (now Additional) Sessions Judge of Thana at the Alibaug Sessions Court.

Mr Bhave, Sessions Judge, allowed the appeal of Sabaji Vithal Bait, set aside his conviction and sentence, and acquitted him. The Judge, however, upheld the convictions of the remaining four appellants on charges of rioting and causing grievous hurt, and confirmed the sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment, though their conviction on a charge of attempted murder was quashed on the ground that the story of the prosecution relating to the throwing of the complainant into the river appeared to be "highly coloured, exaggerated and unprobable."

Mr. K. N. Dharap, advocate, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. R. M Chitnis, the assistant public prosecutor, for the Crown.

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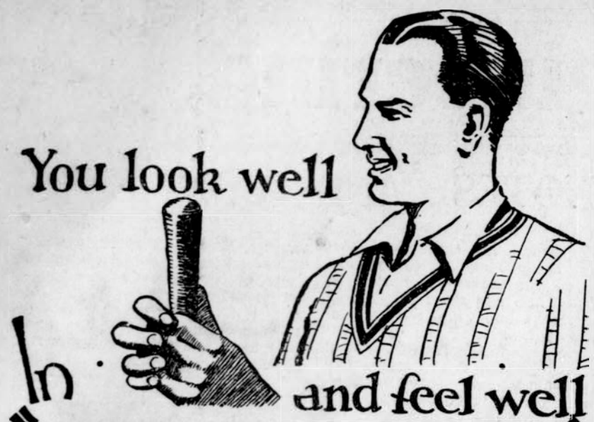

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SOAP, SNOW & HAIR-OIL
AJANTA was a vision of Indian art and Ajanta was a vision of Indian toilet manufacture. Like the artists of old we have realised the vision and there they lie things of beauty and things of joy for ever.
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1/" Keyless Lever Movement, 15 ruby jewels, silvered dial.

REGULAR STYLE 'A'
Plain, Arabic or Radium Figures.
West End 'Everbright' Steel, Rs. 32.
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Thoroughly Dependable Watches at economy prices—Guaranteed One Year.

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WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

No Four-Anna Taxis For Bombay

Traffic Committee Agree To Reduction Of Present Fare From 8 To 6 Annas

The following are the Minutes of the Meeting of the Traffic Committee held on Monday the 12th August in the Head Police Office, Bombay.

Mr. Aulton produced for inspection a sample rubber brick used in marking safety zones for passengers at tramway halts.

DIVISION OF QUEEN'S ROAD

The suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce to divide this road into five lanes was not considered practicable since the carriage way was only 42 to 45 feet wide, and was heavily cambered and had two open drains at the sides. The Committee favoured the proposal to make three divisions of 14, 14 and 18 feet the central one of 18 feet being for overtaking traffic, and every effort would be made to keep all traffic in the two side lanes except when overtaking, by the use of posters, and other publicity. The Committee was also in favour of prohibiting parking between Thakurdwar and Princess Street between 9-30 and 11-30 in the morning and 6 to 8 in the evening.

SPEED LIMIT

The suggestion to impose a speed limit at junctions where there is heavy traffic was not considered practicable. Drivers approaching junctions should decide what would be a commonsense and safe speed to cross the junction. The Committee was strongly of opinion that where junctions were large enough traffic islands should be created as these were very effective in regulating the speed of traffic and pedestrians had the additional advantage of knowing that traffic was proceeding in one direction only.

TRAFFIC OPPOSITE SCHOOLS

The Chairman said that the police viewed this question sympathetically and if any school situated on the main road finds difficulty at closing time owing to heavy traffic, he would do what he could to assist in the way of detailing police for duty, if the school authorities would communicate with him. At the same time it was obvious that police could not be detailed for duty at each and every school and he suggested, therefore, that the staff of the schools should not only instruct but assist their pupils in crossing the road.

"ANTISPLASH GUARDS"

The Committee viewed this suggestion with sympathy but did not consider that there was any practical solution.

TRAFFIC CONTROL FOR PEDESTRIANS

The Committee agreed that this was done to a certain extent by the police at certain junctions. The Committee was of opinion that at the busier junctions, the introduction of synchronised light signals would be most effective. The Secretary stated that to equip the Sandhurst Bridge junction would cost about 5,000 rupees with an annual maintenance charge of 1,000 rupees.

SPEED LIMIT FOR MOTOR VEHICLES AT TRAMWAY HALTS

The introduction of this was also considered impracticable owing to the difficulty in seeing that such a rule was not carried out.

As regards overtaking of other vehicles when a tram was stationary, it was pointed out that there are very few roads in Bombay where this is possible and the suggestion was therefore not considered further.

TAXI TARIFFS

The chairman referred to the discussion held at the last meeting and said that the opinions of many firms and associations in connection with the introduction of the 4 anna taxi and the reduction of the present fare from 8 annas to 6 annas had been called for. He had fully considered all sides of the question and was of opinion that a sudden drastic change would operate unfairly against taxi owners who had recently incurred extra expenses in connection with the passing of their vehicles. Any such change would have to be carried out after ample warning. As far as he could see, there was no special class of persons who wanted 4 anna taxi, but the public naturally would prefer paying 4 annas a mile to 8 annas a mile. Cars to run at this charge would naturally be of a light type and would have to be most carefully maintained if they were to stand up to the work for any period. It was essential that the standard of public service vehicles in Bombay should be maintained so that the reputation already existing should not be lost to the City. At the same time, he was of opinion that it would not be an uneconomical proposition to reduce the present fare from 8 annas to 6 annas per mile, and he intended giving six months notice of this in October. The present taxis in Bombay are of a large and heavy type, and he would prefer in a way something in the nature of a 15 Horse Power cars designed somewhat on the Lines of a London Taxi to run at 6 annas a mile for two pasengers with extra charges for additional passengers and luggage. The Committee concurred in the Chairman's views.

TAXI METERS

Mr Tairsee raised the question of taxi meters. Whether there was any monopoly given to any particular make and whether the present meters were totally defective as had been stated in certain sections of the press.

The Chairman stated that no particular meter had any monopoly. The present type was admittedly an old one but all meters were tested annually at the Victoria Jubilee Techinical Institute and on a road test by the police. In addition a meter had to undergo the same tests if it went out of order. Meters were sensitive machines like clocks and watches and no matter what type the meter might be it could quite easily get out of order at any time. A defective meter of the type at present in use had been taken to the institute for inspection. The inspection report of the Institute on this one particular meter had been misrepresented as applying to all meters of that type. Certain proposals were before Government at the present time in connection with the revision of the rules regarding taxi meters and as a result all new taxis coming for licences would have to be equipped with new meters and the present old meters would be given a definite time limit within which they would disappear from use.

Protection!

IT is the duty of every family man to protect his wife and children against the uncertainty of life. For such protection no better way than Life Assurance has been devised, so far by mankind.

Our Family Income POLICY

is Ideal for this purpose. Under this plan premiums are to be paid ONLY for TWENTY YEARS and in case of earlier death, the Family gets the following benefits:—

(1) 1/10th of the sum assured in cash immediately after death.
(2) 12 per cent. income every year till the remaining period of 20 years.
(3) 9/10th of the sum assured at the end of that period.

Thus, if the Assured dies during the second year after Policy is issued his family gets in all a sum of RS. 3,280 for an assurance of Rs. 1,000 only.

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THE SENTINEL ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Head Office:— Sir Pherozshah Mehta Rd., Fort, BOMBAY.

Branch Office:— Reid Rd., AHMEDABAD.

Soon ALL YOUR STRENGTH will come back -with HORLICK'S

DOCTORS know what a strain on the system even a short illness can be. Unless the greatest care is taken during convalescence your health may not be *fully* restored for months, and it may be that recovery will not be complete.

That is why correct nourishment is vitally important—to build up *safely* your exhausted reserves of strength. And for this purpose doctors all over the world prescribe Horlick's Malted Milk, because it not only provides the body-building elements essential for the actual repair of wasted tissues but also gives an abundant supply of energy. More important still, Horlick's is so easily digested that the weakened system absorbs *all* its goodness without the slightest strain.

Take Horlick's right through the period of convalescence—until you are *thoroughly* strong again. You can be sure of making a real recovery, protecting your system against the hidden weakness which often follows illness.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S is *all* nourishment

HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It gives both strength and energy. Besides an adequate proportion of protein, it is rich in maltose and dextrin—pure energy-foods in a very readily assimilable form. Horlick's contains no starch and no waste-matter: it is 100 per cent nourishment. Partially pre-digested in manufacture, it is completely assimilated without strain on the digestion, and its energy-giving effect is rapid. It is a delicious drink, hot or cold, and easily prepared: particularly nice when made with the Horlick's Mixer, obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

100% ENERGY-GIVING NOURISHMENT

BHATIA STRI MANDAL QUETTA RELIEF FUND

The following is a list of contributors to the Bhatia Stri Mandal's Quetta Relief Fund. The amounts have been forwarded to the Mayor's Fund. Account No. 2, through the Ladies' Committee:

Narsh Ranjitsingh by the hand Liladhar Kara Rs. 125; Messrs Dharamsi Dinkerrau and Nandlal Solicitors Rs. 101; Lilabai Gordhandas Rs. 101: Sushilabai Madhavji Dharamsi Rs. 101: Pragji Chapsi in memory of San Kashibai Pragji Rs. 100; Kesharbai Chapsi Rs. 100; Ratansi Karsondas Rs. 51; Shakuntala Dwarkadas Meghji Rs. 51; Pushpabai Gordhandas Rs. 51; Babibai Mooljl Dayal Rs. 51; Valabhdas Dwarkadas Rs. 51; Bachubai Dharamsi Thacker Rs. 51; Valabai Valabhdas Rs. 51; Ratanbatan Gordhandas Rs. 51; Sumati Shantikumar Narottam Rs. 50; Jamnabai Purshottam Liladhar Rs. 40; Kasturbai Hansraj Pragji Rs. 35; Tulsidas Khimji Rs. 25; Devhooti Trikamdas Rs. 25; Hirabai Haridas Damodar Rs. 25; San Motibai Rs 25; Morarji Premji Rs. 25; Bhaikuverbai Jamnadas Ramdas Rs. 25; Sunderbai Prabhudas Rs. 25; Bhimji Kara Rs. 25; Premabai Khetsi Rs. 25; Radhabai Chaterbhuj Mankerni Rs. 25; Velubai Chaterbhuj Rs. 25; Javerbai Govindji Jivandas Rs. 25; Suntoke Damodar Govindji Rs. 25; Premkorebai Padamsi Govindji Rs. 25; Laxmibai Madhavji Rs. 25; Jamnabai Damodar Govindji Rs. 25; Premlatta Padamsi Rs. 25; Valjibai Parmanand Rs. 25; Bachubai Harjiwan Valji Rs. 25; Kalyanji Madhavji Rs. 25; Devkabai Karsondas Rs. 25; Kabubai Valabdas Mariwala Rs. 25; Ratanbai Mathuradas Rs. 25; Manibai Meghji Rs. 25; Barosilal Radhalal Rs. 25; Kabibai Bhimji Rs. 11; Kamlabatan Samaldas Kothai Rs. 11; Kachanbatan Chandulal Shah Rs. 11; Lilavati Laxmidas Rs. 11; Motibai Nensi Morarji Rs. 11; Gomtibai Valabhdas Ramdas Rs. 11; Kanthalbai Mooloobhai Zaveri Rs. 11; Vimalbai Vasanji Rs. 11; Ratanbai Ratansi Rs. 20; Hansraj Purshottam Rs. 15; Javerbai Thakersey Rs. 15; Devidas Shamji Rs. 15; Ratanbai Jivraj Rs. 15; Narottam Bhau Zaveri Rs. 15; Sarla Nanavati Rs. 15; Benabai Haridas Bhatia Rs. 15; Motibai Mooljl Rs. 15; San. One sister Rs. 15; Vrajkuvarbai Vijaysingh Rs. 15; Jayabai Ramdas Rs. 10; Dalshibai Keshivji Morarji Rs. 10; Godaveribai Lavji Rs. 10; Jamnabai Devkarandas Rs. 10; Jamnabai Narandas Laxmidas Rs. 10; Jamnabai Pratapsing Rs. 10; Mathurdas Popatlal Rs. 10; Maniben Gordhandas Rs. 10; Ladkabai Lalji Rs. 10; Ghiabai Vithaldas Nanaji Rs. 10; Kantibai J. Kamdar Rs. 10; Palubai Mehta Rs. 10; Jamnabai Meghji Rs. 10; Vasanji Premji Rs. 10; Karsandas Mathuradas Rs. 10; Jamnabai Premji Vanvasanji Rs. 5; Ramibai Jethabhai Hirji Rs. 5; Hirabai Haridas Vallabdas Rs. 5; Pannabai Harjivan Rs 5; Mathulal Atmaram Gangadas Rs. 5; Late one sister Rs. 5; One sister Rs. 5; Daribai Purshottam Rs. 5; Virmati Vijavasingh Masani Rs. 5; Gordhandas Khetsi Rs. 5; Haridas Dharsi Talati Rs. 5; Chandubai Hansraj Kanji Rs. 5; Ganjabhen Jadavji Hansraj Rs. 5; Chanabai Purshottam Rs. 5; Shantibai Kamdar Rs. 5; Bhagirathibai Harjiwan Rs. 5; Benabai Haridas Rs. 5; Jamnabai Purshottam Rs. 5; Hirabai Hansraj Rs. 5; One sister Rs. 5; One sister Rs. 4; Vrajcooverbai Nanji Vallabhdas Rs. 2; Bachubai Purshottam Rs 2; Virmat Vitaldas Mulji Rs. 2; Pushpabai Tulsidas Rs. 2; Sakarbai Dharamsi Rs. 2; Jamnabai Rs 2; Virmati Vituldas Mulji Rs. 2; Dhanabai Vasanji Rs. 2; Sunderbai Surji Rs. 2; Jamnabahen Nensi Rs. 2; Jamkoorbai Tulsidas Rs. 2; Sumati Nagardas Patel Rs. 2; Kamlabai Mohanlal Rs. 2; Velubai Chaterbhuj Rs. 2; Motibai Nensi Rs. 2: Vimalabai Jhaveri Rs. 2; Kasturbai Kalyanji Re. 1-4; Jamnabai Gordhandas Re. 1; Kasturbai Ratansi Re. 1; Manibai Nensi Re. 1; One sister Re. 1; Kantabai Keshavji Re. 1; Champoobai Hansraj Re. 1; Kasturbai Kalyanji Hansraj Re. 1; Jamoobai Purshottam Re. 1; Valbai Vallabhdas Re. 1; Premkorebai Pragji Re. 1; Godavaribai Jethabhai Re. 1; Kesharbai Karsondas Re. 1; Velabai Vithaldas Re. 1; Ramkoorbai Harjiban Re. 1; Menabai Bhimji Re. 1; Manibai Gordhandas Re. 1; Sakerbai Prajmal Re. 1; Kabibai Kalyanji Re. 1; Kabubai Thakersi Jethabhai Re. 1; Jamnabai Valji Re. 1; Shankarbai Shamji Soonderdas Re. 1; Kanji Jethabhoy Re. 1; Balmukund Amritlal Re. 1; Anandji Morarji Re. 1; Salimbai Ramkant Mehta Re. 1; Sushilabai Dwarkadas Re. 1; Javerbai Ramji Re. 1; Lilabati Liladhar Re. 1; Devkabai Dayal Dossa Re. 1; Hiraben Narottam Re. 1; Shantibai Hansraj Annas 8; Motibai Damodar Annas 8; Vrajcooverbai Gordhandas Annas 4. Total Rs. 2,371-8-0.

THAKKAR BAPA TO TOUR GUJARAT

From A Correspondent

Syt. A. V. Thakkar, President of the Gujarat Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, is paying a visit of one month to Gujarat to visit various centres of the H. S. S.

He leaves Bombay on the 2nd September and starts his tour from Bulsar in Surat District.

During his tour, he will meet the Harijans, discuss their problems, meet the municipal presidents and have conferences with workers and sympathisers of the H. S. S.

He will go to Dohad to meet the workers of the Bail Seva Mandal and also spare two days for the work of the Thakarda Seva Mandal with Dr. Sumant Mehta and his colleagues.

A Page About Industries & Engineering

Palm Gul Industry Of Kanara

GOVT.'S DUTY TO HELP OCCUPATION WHICH CAN PROVIDE SUCCOUR TO THOUSANDS

(CONTRIBUTED)

(Special To "The Chronicle .)

Now that Government is attempting Village Uplift, by encouraging new cottage industries likely to supplement the living of the rural populations, it is necessary to draw its attention to the decaying condition of the Palm-Gul industry which is being revived, in Kanara through private efforts, after it had wholly ceased to exist for years.

This small cottage industry once helped to support many a family of these classes who earned their living as professional tappers, even after South and North Kanara districts were separated years back. The Excise regulations put a stop to the industry in North Kanara even while it was permitted to continue unabated in the neighbouring district of South Kanara. The industry was never of any recent growth and had survived for ages. Since the industry died out in North Kanara those families who used to regard it as a hereditary occupation had even forgotten the technique of the operations because they never hoped for the return the Excise indulgence they once enjoyed. Large quantities of Palm Gul for consumption in the North then began to be imported from South Kanara and Malabar and those who were the producers of the gul had to buy it from outside. The Palm Gul is a great favourite among the Indian Christian and other non-orthodox Hindu communities. It is considered to possess mericinal properties and is also given to animals after work in the field. In fact the Palm Gul serves all the purposes of the cane gul and is found somewhat cheaper too. This gul imported into the North Kanara District, each year, is several thousand rupees worth and that means so much of money sent out of North Kanara when it could have been kept in the district for the benefit of the cultivator of small means. Those who do tapping also hold small gardens and do cultivation.

REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY

The help the Government had to give in support of the industry was permission to tap the palms without having to pay the Tapping fees at the rate of Rs. 8 per tree tapped. In the Madras Presidency the cocoanut, fan-palm and wild-date palm have, since the advent of the British rule been permitted to be tapped free for "bona-fide" proposes of gul-making; in the pre-British days also the Palm Gul manufacture was not subjected to any restrictions.

Before the Mowra flowers came to be exclusively used in the manufacture of the distilled country liquor it was the palm-toddy that was utilised for distillation in the coastal area. Since the employment of toddy in the distilleries came to be stopped many families of tappers who used to earn a supplementary income have been thrown out of employment.

During the Agricultural Show, run at Honavar in 1914, specimens of the Palm Gul from almost all the coast talukas of the South Kanara district were displayed for the first time and that created general interest in the tapping classes and the organiser of the Show availed the opportunity to win the support of the then Collector Mr. G. Monteath, and the then Director of Agriculture, Mr. G. F. Keatinge to his plan to help revival of the long-lost cottage industry. The interest these two high Officers evinced in the matter encouraged the organiser of the Show, Mr. B. M. Basrur, to take up the matter and to make fuller study of the technique of the manufacture and investigate into the Excise practices of the Madras Presidency and gain fuller knowledge of the rules and regulations operating on the free tapping concession allowed in South Kanara to be better able to have his plan presented to Government. The official administrative support gained to the plan persuaded the Bombay Government to allow free tapping to aid recival of the long lost industry.

The Rules first framed by the Bombay Excise during Mr. Quinn's administration were rather discouraging to those who were to benefit by the indulgence of Government. There was again patient study of the working of the rules and propaganda was organized and for the second time Mr. Basrur had his objections considered and Mr. Arthur, the next Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, was pleased to revise the firstly promulgated rules and accorded easier terms to those interested in the newly revived trade.

NEW RULES.

The revised Rules not only encouraged the revival of the industry in almost all the coast talukas of North Kanara but they also interested the distant Konkan tract as far as Kolaba District where certain large toddy contractors felt persuaded to start palm-gul manufacture on a commercial scale though in fact the industry was not of a capitalistic nature.

The Excise Rules were again changed during the tenure of office of Mr. G. L. MacGregor, Commissioner of Excise, and these Free Licensed men who were carrying on the small trade were required to keep Stock Account and to submit accounts at stated periods. In the first place those who interested themselves in the trade were perfectly illiterate and had not the means to buy the weights, measures and scales and the money to pay the writers of the accounts. Here and for the last time, Mr. Basrur did his best to make the case understood by the authorities but the rules were left unchanged and the interest in the trade revived at the cost of his labour and patience of years again waned and the well begun industry went crumbling.

SUFFICIENT PRECAUTION.

The Excise Authorities contended that the rules, if softened, would permit latitude to the free-tappers to sell the toddy for purposes of beverage and the intention of the Government would be frustrated. Mr. Basrur's contention, however, was that the pots, put on the palms for the collection of the toddy when, heavily limed from inside would render the toddy unfit for consumption as a beverage as was insisted upon by the Madras Excise rules and practices. In the South Kanara District it was not even incumbent on the Free-tappers to previously obtain a License from the local Excise Officer who required only a notice to be sent to him in writing by the persons intending to tap free for purposes of palm-gul manufacture, giving details of the survey number of the garden where the trees to be tapped free are situated, the name of the owner of the garden and the number of trees required for tapping. The rules in force required the tapper to heavily lime the pots from inside and obliged him to lower down the pots from off the palms for the inspection of the Excise Patrolling Officers. Breach of the rules was punishable under the provisions of the Excise Act and this little precaution was found sufficient to regulate the industry and to discourage illicit use being made of the toddy tapped free of royalty. The lime applied to the pots from inside made the toddy wholly unfit for drinking purposes and at the same time helped the manufacture of Gul because the lime made fermentation impossible. The toddy employed for gul-manufacture needs to be sweet and therefore the pots are lowered down the palms before day break and the juice set to boil at once.

This precaution taken by the Madras Excise Department found sufficient after years of experience in the control of free tapping for palm-gul, should have been sufficient guidance to the Bombay Excise Department who in their zeal urged impossible terms which tended to discourage the cottage industry for a second time. It would not be too much to hope that the Minister of Excise and the Local Government would once more be pleased to give an indulgent thought to this problem and offer adequate consideration to those whom the industry has to benefit.

In this small trade the male head of the family does the arduous work of tapping and the women folk in the family help in the manufacture of the gul and its marketing. Those whom this cottage industry interests mostly are the Native Christians, Bhandaris and Halepaiks whose social code does not disqualify them from tapping. Since the employment of toddy in the distillation of liquor was continued many of these families have lost their hereditary occupation and are in dire want. Legitimate attitude given to run this cottage industry would do much to improve matters in an exclusively agricultural district like Kanara situated far from large trade centres and having no large industries worth the name. Palm-gul industry is definitely an agricultural cottage industry and as such deserves more careful consideration of the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Excise.

"MADE IN JAPAN"

THE REAL REASONS WHY THIS LEGEND HAS BECOME THE TERROR OF WORLD'S MARKETS

(By "An Indian")

Japan to-day is a very important manufacturing country, and her goods, famous, or rather notorious for their cheapness, have penetrated to practically every corner of the earth. To impoverished countries like Egypt, India and many others, Japan exports goods which are anything but high class, and apart from the manufacturer himself, few people could be found ready to praise their quality. Cheapness, however, seems to be most important, with the result that Japan has got a firm hold on practically every market where she is allowed a free hand, and on many others where she is hampered by trade restrictions which would daunt anybody but herself. Probably due mainly to this fact, there is a widespread impression in India that the Japanese cannot manufacture good qualify products, and are clever only in producing cheap and low stuffs. This is a mistake. The low quality goods are meant mainly for export. For their own use they can and do manufacture products which compare favourably with the best of other countries, as is witnessed by the up-to-date equipment and efficiency of their army and navy, their steamship companies, railways, etc. all of which use indigenous products almost wholly. Also, their exports to America and other rich countries where the people can afford to buy better articles, consist of really high class products, but still at a far cheaper price than the indigenous products. In fact, there are practically no articles which Japan needs which she is not able to manufacture satisfactorily for herself.

SIMPLE LIFE.

Success in the industrial field has not made Japan any too popular with her rivals and competitors, and numerous accusations are lodged against her. Chief of these are that she is dumping her goods, and that her labour is very poorly paid. The first of these is quite untrue, and as for the second, while it may be true speaking comparatively to other, specially western countries, it is still quite incorrect in relation to Japan herself.

The home life of an average Japanese is one of extreme simplicity. His small house, with its wooden walls and floor of straw mats, although a very model of neatness and cleanliness, is a very inexpensive affair. The chief article of furniture is a case of drawers where the clothing, etc. can be stored. The eating sleeping and sitting is done on the floor, and so a lot of furniture is dispensed with.

Rice is the staple food, and combined with fish and a few sauces and tea, or beer, it forms quite a feast. As all these things are extremely cheap, the expense on food is very low. The clothes problem is also very simple, and thus the Japanese labourer can live in comfort on a sum which would hardly provide the bare necessities of life in western countries. Thus one of the chief advantages which Japan enjoys in the struggle for industrial supremacy is inherent in the people themselves.

Another thing is that Japan enjoys practically hundred per cent. literacy, and an educated man is able to work much better and more intelligently than an illiterate, provided of course, that all things else be equal. He has also much more initiative. Thus to-day there are innumerable small factories, some of them hardly worth the name, owned and run by former labourers, who, having mastered some industry by working in a big factory, and collected a little money by constant thrift, have now started manufacturing themselves, and are making money out of it too.

COMPETITION AT HOME.

Overhead expenses in the factories are also very low. The proprietor, who is very often the manager also, lives above or near to the factory, which claims all his attention and interest. His expenses are few, and thus the concern is able to meet the adversities of trade barriers and tariffs raised by hostile Governments in foreign countries.

A factor, which has contributed very much to the low prices now prevailing, is the bitter competition among the Japanese themselves. The moment a new product is put on the market and begins to sell, imitations appear, and cut-throat competition begins until in the end the very minimum of profit remains to the makers.

Another factor by no means the least important, which contributes to the success of Japanese Industry, is the employment of the most modern methods of manufacture. There is in Osaka, a big toilet articles factory, which provides a wonderful example of this. When started many years ago, it used to turn out toilet soaps at a certain price. Gradually the efficiency was increased and the cost price reduced. The proprietor, however, was more anxious to produce better articles than to increase his own profits. So the quality was improved and the quantity increased, until to-day the weight of the piece of soap has become twice what it used to be, and still it sells at the same price.

EFFICIENCY EXPERT.

The methods employed in this factory are very interesting. There is a special expert whose sole job it is to introduce ways and means for increasing the efficiency. When new workmen are to be employed, he puts the applicants througha stringent examination, which includes nerve tests, blood tests, and a host of others, so that no doubt remains as to the fitness of those who manage to get in.

To watch the systematic way in which the workmen are taught to work better and better is in itself an education, specially where hand labour is concerned. The workers are timed at their work, and the most efficient one selected. Then the others are taught to copy the methods of the first, even in the most minute details. Thus maximum efficiency is attained.

In most factories, the noise of the machinery has a disturbing effect on the minds of the workers and tends to decrease the efficiency. Here, however, in order to counteract this effect, the workers are thought to distinguish the rhythm of the machinery, and to harmonize their own actions with it as though it were music. This makes a wonderful difference and more than makes up for the harmful effects of the noise.

PROPRIETOR'S AIMS.

The proprietor has three aims (1) To keep the workers happy. (2) To give the public good products, and (3) To get his own profits. These last are fixed, and any surplus over and above is divided proportionally between himself and the employees. Thus they too have a very personal interest in the concern. They are also provided with a lot of facilities. A special doctor and dentist are kept for them, while a big open air verandah has been built where they can recreats. A big steam heated oven is provided in which their meals are kept ready for them.

In short, there is a confidence and goodwill between the employer and the employees which makes for the best of results, that of happiness and prosperity for all concerned.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN U. P.

Govt. Draws Up Important Scheme

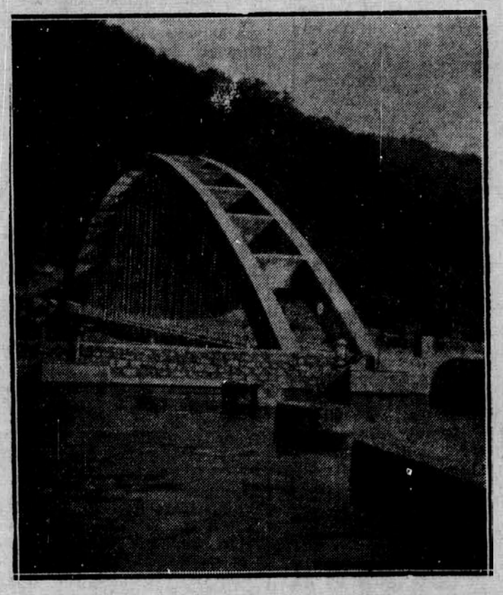
Important schemes have been drawn up by the United Porvinces Government for the development of the cotton handloom weaving industry in the province. Apart from the scheme for a general survey of the industry the Industries Department have elaborated two other schemes, which are estimated to cost about Rs. 86,000 during 1935-36 and Rs. 72,000 annually thereafter.

The Government think that it is not necessary to wait for the result of the survey before taking up other work. They have accordingly decided to make a start by providing proper marketing facilities and at the same time to ensure that the goods produced by handloom weavers should be such as would appeal to the public and find a ready sale.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

ANCIENT : : : : : AND NEW

This huge span made entirely of bricks and cement is a fine example of Indian arch construction. It is situated in Tipu Sultan's Fort at Seringapatam. When people walk or jump on it, it vacillates like a spring-board. Yet it has stood the test of Time for 200 years. This span does not bridge a river or stream and was built perhaps, only for experimental purposes.



An example of a modern hanging bridge at Kathgodam (U. P.). The bridge is suspended by means of stout steel cables in the huge masonry arch and is strong enough to bear the weight of regular traffic.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

We hear a lot these days about Government's anxiety to encourage cottage industries. Some portion of the one crore set apart for village uplift will also go towards rejuvenating the dying village crafts and industries. But what is needed even more than the provision of money is imagination and understanding on the part of the Government to appreciate the true needs and requirements of the people. It is no use spending money on the encouragement of industries which are not sure of thriving in a particular area whille the old indigenous occupations with which the people are well acquainted and which have flourished in the past are allowed to decay and die.

Palm Gul In Kanara

The palm gul industry of Kanara, exhaustively dealt with elsewhere on this page was an occupation providing thousands with an opportunity to supplement their meagre incomes by tapping. Both in the South and in North Kanara it had flourished for ages and though it still continues in the now separated Southern district, the unnecessarily harsh Excise rules in the Bombay Presidency have put a stop to it in the North. Our contributor makes out a strong case for the relaxing of these rigorous laws. If the Government of Bombay are really keen on helping the peasants by promotion of cottage industries, let them give a practical proof by amending the Excise regulation so as to allow the palm gul industry to be revived in North Kanara.

Rubber Factory In Travancore

With the opening of a rubber factory, Travancore has taken a step forward in the industrial advancement of this country. As the Director of Industries pointed out on the occasion this is the first factory of its kind in India though the acreage under rubber cultivation in India and Ceylon is considerable. The factory is said to be equipped with most modern machinery and with 98,000 acres under rubber cultivation in Travancore, it need never be in want of raw material. Lakhs of rupees worth of rubber goods are imported into India every year and there is no reason why we should not use Indian-made motor and cycle tyres and tubes, water proof clothing, toys and other rubber articles. There is good scope for capturing the Indian market not only for this but several more rubber factories in this country.

Mr. Chhotabhai V. Patel, a young Applied Chemist of Gujarat, who has recently returned from England after a thorough training in Colour Chemistry, dyeing, bleaching and allied subjects. Mr. Patel graduated from the Benares University in Industrial Chemistry and then proceeded to England where he took his M.Sc. in colour Chemistry this year from the University of Leeds.

Czechoslovakian Trade

Elsewhere we publish a communication from our Prague Correspondent giving useful information about the prospects of further Indo-Czechoslovakian trade. We invite the attention of the traders interested in export to study the possibilities in this direction.

Indian Exports To Czechoslovakia

Possibilities Of Considerable Expansion

(From Our Own Correspondent)).

PRAGUE, July 23.

The latest number of the weekly organ of the Czechoslavak Export Institute in Prague has a note on Czechoslovakian-Egyptian trade which raises a point not without significance for India. The trade between Egypt and Czechoslovakia is pointed as being greatly stationary for Czechoslovakia. In 1934 Czechoslovakian imports from Egypt amounted in value to 115,000,000 Czechoslovak Crowns and exports from Czechoslovakia to Egypt to 53,704,000 Crowns. This widely marked difference is stated as kept up in the same direction this year as well. The difference, the paper mentions, is due to the large purchase of cotton from Egypt by Czechoslovakia. It adds, there has been little response from Egypt to increase her share of imports from Czechoslovakia, and comments that "it may be that we are led to draw the attention of Egypt to the fact that our State is forced to reduce our imports from Egypt, if other means are not taken up to improve the existing position." It is well to note in this connection that the trade balance is even more passive in relation to Czechoslovakian-Indian trade. In 1933 Czechoslovakian imports from India amounted in value to 198,091,000 Crowns and in 1934 to 270,471,000 Crowns; corresponding figures for exports from Czechoslovakia to India are 77,085,000 Crowns and 94,606,000. As far as the present year is concerned, imports to Czechoslovakia from India in the first four months amounted in value to 79.1 million Crowns and exports from Czechoslovakia to India in the same period to 28.8 million Crowns. Czechoslovakia is an important buyer of some of the main items in India's export trade like Jute and Cotton.

IMPORTANCE TO INDIA

The Czech textile industry is now well on the way not only to recovery but probably to the substantial increase of its importance in the world market. This as well is of special significance for India and also from the point of developing direct trade relations. The tendency as far as Czechoslovakia is concerned has been not to put any restrictions on imports from India and in recent period the import trade has also shown the ability to expand. With care and attention the position allows not only for checks being avoided but for consolidation of the position as regards India's export interests and even extension in ways Czechoslovakia can supply various items in India's import trade, though perhaps detailed information relating to this may be lacking and possibilities finding in recognition. Anyway the issue is of importance and urgency to call for attention in India.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 13, 1991
Muslim Jamadi-ul-Avval 26, 1354
Parsi: Aspandarmad 24, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 22m.
Sunset: 6h 59m.
Hightide: 10-59, 22-48.
Lowtide: 4.07, 17.09.
Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: Bombay City vs. Essex Regiment, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 27.

Rovers Cup Football: Durhams 'B' vs. Gloucesters, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

"FROM WHEAT TO BREAD"

Illustrated lecture on 'From Wheat to Bread" at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Road, at 9 p.m. to-day, Monday. Fee for entrance: one anna.

"ORIGIN OF LIGHT"

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, and the Philosophical Association, of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Prof. G. R. Paranjpe, will give a lecture in Marathi on "Origin of Light" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha, a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Ervad Rustom Dinshah Dastur Meherji Rana will speak on "The Significance of the Farvardegan Days, and the mutual connection of the living with the dead."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE:—"Private Worlds" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Oil for the Lamps of China". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Murder in the Fleet" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA:—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dhuwan-Dhar" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL:—"Silver King" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR:—Babes in Toyland, Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—Bahal-e-Sulemani" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh-Desi" Time as usual
WELLINGTON:—"The Rocks of Valpre. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Drake of England" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time Signal; Selection of Indian Music; Gazzals and Thumris. 1 p.m. Available Market Rates; European Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p.m. Close Down. 5 p.m. European Programme; A Relay of the Empire Station if satisfactory. 6 p.m. Indian Programme; Songs from "Sairandhri" (A Recorded Programme). 6-30 p.m. Light Classical Music, Nathu Buwa Amraotikar. 7-45 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana by Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-15 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-45 p.m. European Programme; Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. Marjorie H Cleary, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M., Reading Extracts from Well-known Plays. 9-15 p.m. Musical Interlude. 9-30 p.m. Relay of Calcutta Station. SB Special Anniversary Programme. 10-30 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Brighouse and Rastrick Island; conductor M. Wood, Ivan Mellodew (Bass-Baritone). 8 p.m. "The God on Sticks." A story by Anthony Powell, read by the Author. 8-15 p.m. A Sonata Recital by Florence Hooton (Violoncello) and Dorothy Manley (Pianoforte). 8-45 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra; leader, A. Rossi; under the direction of Emilio Colombo, relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 9-10 p.m. A message by Sir Darcy Lindsay, C.B.E., on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the opening of the Calcutta station of the Indian State Broadcasting Service. 9-15 p.m. Ballad Concert. Muriel Sothan (Contralto) and Warde Morgan (Tenor). 9-45 p.m. Dance Music. The Casani Club Orchestra, directed by Charles Kunz, relayed from Cassani's Club, London. 10 p.m. News. 10-20 p.m. Dance Music (continued); 10-30 p.m. Close down.

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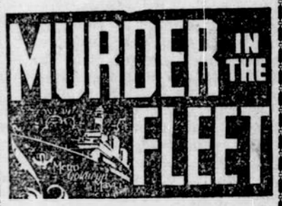

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KrishnaTalkies
Dubash Theatre.

Disabilities Of Indian Journalists

(Continued from page 1)

paper proprietors generally, the one will naturally resent our action, while in the case of the other even lawyers' bodies do not succeed in recovering salaries due. One practical way of dealing with the latter employer would be not to go on working for three and four months without receiving salaries and thus helping him to compete with the employer who is so prompt and regular in his payment. You penalise the good paymaster by placing him at a disadvantage as against the employer who is irregular in payment.

TALK OF SANCTIONS

Gentlemen, the talk of sanctions is so much in the air these days. We might also pardonably think in terms of sanctions to enforce the regular payment of our wages. What then are to be the Sanctions? Not mere resolutions urging payment, I suppose. The only sanction that I can think of is that we should refuse to work if our salaries fall in arrears.

When these problems come up before you for discussion, I would seriously urge you to consider the question of some sort of co-partnership between the newspaper proprietors and working journalists. They would, in that case, take equal interest in the prosperity of the concern, work hard towards that end and participate in the resultant benefits. This appears to me a solution worth considering and I leave it to you to devote your serious thoughts to it in due course.

UNPRECEDENTED GATHERING

Mr. B. G. Horniman, replying to the toast in a humorous and happy vein said this was an unprecedented gathering of journalists in Bombay. The greatest tragedy of growing old was to continue to feel young. He said he must say that whether he was considered an extinct volcano or not, he found himself in the midst of so many young men that it gave him a sort of feeling that he himself had also just been beginning to be a journalist.

Personally, Mr. Horniman said, that though he was a member of the journalistic profession, he could say without reserve that he knew of no other profession in the world which deserved more greatly to be honoured than the journalists' profession.

Mr. Horniman next referred to the controversy that was going on in England at the present moment in regard to a proposal for the registration of journalists in the same way as members of the medical profession. He could only say that he was proud of the fact that journalists never required to be under that sort of discipline which was considered necessary in the case of other professions. He thought this was a great tribute to the profession.

RESIST ALL FETTERS

There was however another direction in which action of that sort was being applied to journalism in this country. He referred to the proposed press legislation and thought it would be advisable for the journalists to resist any attempt to place journalism in the same way as the medical profession. There might be a necessity in regard to other professions but as regards journalists there was no such necessity at all. (Cheers).

An organisation of journalists in this country was necessary. Hitherto journalists had been more or less existing in a state of anarchy, or what he might call anti-socialism. He was, therefore, extremely grateful to Mr. Umrigar, Mr. Joseph and Mr. Balsara who had organised the function and hoped their efforts would be crowned with success. It was a happy augury that the journalists of Bombay wanted to get together, which indicated that journalists wanted to organise themselves. He hoped such an organisation would redound to the credit of the future honour and well-being of the profession.

FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

The chairman had referred to the reviving of the Journalists' Association and the meeting that was going to take place in a few days. In this connection, Mr. Horniman said it had been found all over the world that it was essential in any trade or profession for employers and employees to get together, each should be in their separation positions of independence and self-respect. That was to say, employees must stand together and be always ready to protect their rights against those frequent occasions when employers were likely to intrude upon those rights.

It was very necessary that an organisation of journalists should be formed in this city. He thought it should work on the lines of the National Union of Journalists in England, which was practically a Trade Union. If they had an organisation of that kind, he was quite sure that the distressing circumstances which prevailed among them would diminish to a considerable extent. Also the question of the salaries being in arrears would come to an end. He also congratulated Bombay journalists on their spirit of comraderie and good fellowship and hoped they would maintain this relation.

Mr. A. M. P. Karai, News Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" in proposing the toast of the guests detailed the woes and difficulties of present day working journalists and expressed the hope that the journalists' organisation would take up their cause in a earnestness.

WANTED SECURITY OF SERVICE, PAY & PENSIONS

In the course of his speech Mr. Karai said:

"Dear colleagues, I feel I am echoing the sentiments of all of you here as well as thousands of our brethren who have been toiling and moiling in this ideal work, that we in India are all really proud to belong to this noblest God-given profession, in spite of the many drawbacks and handicaps which are well-known to all, and to which I shall only make a passing reference. There is no security of pay and pensions and tenure. Owing to lack of popular support or other reasons peculiar to some journalistic concerns many papers die in their infancy, some of them even before they cut their teeth, and even if they pass this dreaded period they live a very precarious existence and cease to exist when it has to face a crisis. And the poor working journalist is thrown on the streets. But he can't sleep on the pavements, for he hopes to rise again sooner or later. Even if there seems to be a sort of security of service in some concerns, the pittance given to most of the journalists is so miserable as not to enable them to make both ends. Journalists have to maintain their status. The Journalists are the real watch-dogs of the Press who serve their masters at all costs and at every bidding, from early morn to dewy eve, waiting like Dog Shaggie to get their crumbs when their tantalising masters condescend to say one, two and three!

The situation at present in Indian newspaper concerns is I think somewhat peculiar.

WILL EVILS BE REMOVED?

I hope some institution will be started which will be instrumental in removing the evils complained of to a greater or less extent.

Mr. Karai, concluding, urged the need of starting an association or union for safeguarding the interests of working journalists, and he was glad to learn that efforts were being made to revive the Journalists' Association of India—rather the Association was phoenix-like rising from its own ashes, and hoped that something tangible would be done for the welfare of the working journalists." (Applause).

MR. LOW REPLIES TO TOAST

Mr. Francis Low replying to the toast said he was overwhelmed with the great courtesy extended to him on behalf of the journalists of Bombay. Referring to the speech of the Chairman, he said that though the offer was sprung upon Mr. Ayer he had come prepared with a good speech. He offered an apology from Mr. Naoroji N. Dumasia for his inability to be present there. Mr. Dumasia had spent about thirty years in journalism. Mr. Low also paid a glowing tribute to the late Mr. G. V. Sirur whose fine policy Mr. Low advised the journalists to follow.

Speaking about what was called popular journalism and spicy stuff, Mr. Low said the best policy for journalists was to take to their profession seriously as that would then repay well and would reflect the greatest credit on their profession. He was glad that a large number of journalists of the City had attended the dinner.

LOWER RUNGS OF LADDER

Referring to Mr. Karai's remarks, Mr. Low observed that he himself had started at the foot of the ladder and had gone through every phase of journalism. This had enabled him and other people of his position to sympathise with the aspirations of young reporters.

He thought that one of the best things that the organisers of the dinner had done was to revive the Journalists' Association. Referring to the vernacular press representatives Mr. Francis Low said that the vernacular press could play a greater part in the near future and its influence in its own sphere would be greater. That was one of the reasons why all the journalists should feel themselves more and more brotherly.

WHAT UNION HAD DONE IN ENGLAND

On the National Union of Journalists in England, Mr. Low said that from his experience that body had done a good deal to ameliorate the working conditions

(Continued on page 8).

SUBURBAN SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION

Mr. Shantaram Patil Elected Chairman: Rs. 8,000 More For Primary Education

From Our Correspondent
ANDHERI, August, 24.

The new Suburbon School Board met for the first time at Andheri last night. The only business before the meeting was the election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmaa. Mr. C. D. Barvvala, the President of the District Local Board, presided. Mr. Shantaram. N. Patia and Mr. S. S. Noik of Bandra were unanimously elected as Chairman and Vic-Chairman respectively for the next trennium.

Mr. Shantaram in thanking his colleagues for the great honour done to him assured those present that he would do his verf best for the promotion of primary education in the Suburban area during his regime.

After the business of the meeting was over, an informal discussion took place in which several members took part. Mr. Jesharam Kaparia deploerd the sad plight of primary education in the suburbs which compelled many a parent to send their children to Bombay for their education. He hoped that the condition of primary education would considerably improve during the next three years so that the efficiency in the desired direction would result in increasing the number and quality of students in their schools.

RS. 8000 MORE SPENT.

Mr. S. S. Naik said that the present Board was stronger than any of its predecessor and would, therefore, be able to deal with several problems more efficiently than before. It was true as Mr. Jestharam said, that the quantity of education imparted in the suburbs was poor but they ought not to forget that they could not afford to spend more than Rs. 15 per child a year, whereas the Bombay Municipality was spending as much as Rs. 50 per child per year. He regretted that during the last five years, no attention was paid to the physic of their children and hoped their present Chairman would re-introduce lathi exercises which were first introduced by him several years ago.

Mr. Barfivala in winding up the discussion said that this year, they could afford to spend nearly Rs. 800 more than they could last year and he hoped that physical education would not be neglected. As the District Local Board was running six dispensaries in the district, it would be easy for them to arrange for the medical inspection of the children attending their schools.

After light refreshments, the meeting terminated.

Mayor's Quetta Fund

The Mayor's Quetta Relief Fund stands at Rs. 1,58,882-8-3.

LIST NO. 65.

List of contributions received on 23-8-1935 towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay.

Amount previously acknowledged. Rs. 158,882-8-3. (A/C No. I—Rs. 128,925-8-5 and A/C No. II—Rs. 29,956-15-10) which includes subscriptions by Ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee. A/C No. I—Rs. 24,869-0-9 and A/C No. II—Rs. 4,577-8-0).

ACCOUNT NO. I.

(1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers:

	Rs.
Mr. Ismail Mahomed Banatwala	Rs. 51/
The staff etc. of Private School of Miss Joan Murphy, as under:	
Miss Padamsee	Rs. 5/
Amounts below Rs. 5.	16- 21/
S. & P.	7/
Total	79/

ACCOUNT NO. II.

(1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers:

The Directors & Staff of Messrs. Raptakes Brett & Co. Ltd., Bombay Office	Rs. 300
The Staff of the K. E. M. Hospital & Seth G. S. M. College, Bombay (3rd instalment)	255
Total	Rs. 555 0

Total Rs. 159,516-8-3. (which includes subscriptions by Ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee Account No. I—Rs. 24,897-0-9 and Account No. II—Rs. 4,577-8-0).

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay lunched with Major General and Mrs. S. B. Pope, at the Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

Cawnpore.—While taking her bath in the Ganges yesterday a woman is reported to have been drowned. It is stated that she had ornaments worth Rs. 1,200 on her person.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Journalists, One And All

It is seldom that journalists, working on rival papers, meet one another. That unique honour of always working togetner though following their own seperate lines of gathering news is given only to the reporters. Reporters, to whichever paper they may belong, have to come in contact daily; and among journalists it is the newsgatherers who are often found together and give one an impression of being members of a happy family, though each one of them is anxious to carry a special story for his paper. Those in charge of the policies of different papers meet rarely and one such rare occasion was the "Working Journalists' Dinner" at the Mongini's on Saturday night. Every one at the dinner felt that he was a journalist and not a politician belonging to that or this group as one is made to believe from the policies followed by the different newspapers. Another fact which might have come as a revelation to many was that there are more journalists working on vernacular newspapers than on the English papers in Bombay.

Support The Association

Till now the journalist in India—at least he who has started in the line recently—has been feeling that though he is one of the important persons in the body politic, he is practically a nobody as far as his own interests are concerned. There was nobody to whom he could go to for guidance, where his personal interests were concerned. But after Saturday's dinner, he feels that his fellow-workers are going to make the Journalists' Association of India a live wire, and will fight for his rights, and maintain the prestige and honour of the Fourth Estate.

It is the duty of every journalist in Bombay immediately to become a member of the Association if he is not already a member and begin caring about his own business a little apart from his usual work of taking care of other peoples' business. The general meeting of the Journalists' Association will be held to-morrow when new office-bearers will be elected.

Boy Fall From Second Floor

A seven year old boy, who fell from the second floor of a building at Golpitha on Saturday afternoon was seriously injured and is lying in the J. J. Hospital for the necessary medical treatment.

Iran Day In Bombay

The Iran Day was celebrated on Sunday by the Rathestar Mandal at a public gathering in the Sir C. J. Hall.

Mr. A. Spenta and Miss Vaaziri spoke on "Iran."

The recitals from the "Shahnameh" were very much appreciated by the audience.

Workman's Tragic Fall

While he was cleaning a window on the third floor of Cooper Building on Saturday, a Hindu workman named Soma Moti, fell down and sustained serious injuries and was removed to the J.J Hospital, where he died the same day.

KRISHNA JAYANTI AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Sanskrit Pathshala, Vile Parle, a public meeting was held at Brahma Nivas on Wednesday last to observe Shri Krishna Jayanti Mr. Jyestharam Sunderji of Borivli presiding. After prayer from Gita by Mr. Lakhmidas Lalji Saraiya, Pandit Padamnathji of Kashi addressed the meeting.

NO ROOM FOR CYNICISM IN CONGRESS

Mr. Patil's Warning Against Indiscipline In Ranks

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony was performed on Sunday at Dadar. Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. unfurled the flag.

Mr. Dighe, the Ward Secretary, referred to the Congress activities in the ward.

Mr. Patil in the course of his speech referring to said question of political apathy the one plague which was sapping the energy of Congressmen at present was the growing indiscipline among those who called themselves Congress workers. No institution in the world, much less the Congress which entirely depended upon popular sympathy and support, could thrive an indiscipline. It had become a fashion with a majority of workers to find fault with leaders and condemn them openly. Criticism was essential and healthy too but it must not take the form of cynicism. The immediate result of this indiscipline was diminishing loyalty towards the mother institution. Mahatma Gandhi's detachment from the Congress had resulted according to the speaker in a tendency towards demoralisation. This must be stopped if Congress was to remain a premier political body in the country.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks.

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CHARLES BOYER
JOAN BENNETT
HELEN VINSON · JOEL McCREA
Directed by Gregory La Cava
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1935

A LABOUR CODE FOR VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The adoption by the All-India Village Industries Association of a resolution on the subject of minimum wages deserves more than passing attention. The progress of industries, whether large scale or small scale, is of value to the nation only in so far as it contributes to the health, happiness and prosperity of those engaged in them. Disaster has overtaken nations because they have overlooked this basic factor in their economic life, and because the form of industrial organization they have adopted promotes the aggrandisement of the few rather than the enrichment, in a comprehensive sense, of all citizens. Co-operation, collectivism, trade unionism, socialism, communism represent movements in the direction of eliminating this glaring defect in our economic order. And if we seek the origin of the new campaign for the revival of village industries inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi, we may trace it to the growing dissatisfaction in the country at the inability of modern industrialism to add to the wealth and well-being of the overwhelming majority of the people.

Adequate Return For Labour

It is, however, a common experience, confined not only to our country, that the functioning of small scale industrial organization often leads to the acceptance of lower standards of life for those who come under its influence. Inasmuch as its principal object is to secure the moral and material advancement of the rural population, the A. I. V. I. A. was bound to insist that in all the activities undertaken by it the primary consideration should be the payment of an adequate return for labour. Those engaged in large scale organized industries are, in some cases, in a position to secure reasonable wages and conditions of work through the enactment of labour legislation or under pressure from trade unions. The men and women engaged in small scale unorganized industries are themselves unorganized and have scarcely any means of securing any improvement in their conditions of life and work. The consumer is not particularly anxious to look after the needs of the producer, and public opinion in this matter is mostly indifferent—being ignorant of conditions. When even the small producers organize themselves, things may change; but until then it becomes the duty of bodies like the All-India Village Industries Association to see that for the labour that goes to the production of commodities made in villages, the workers receive at least enough for their own maintenance.

Bare Human Needs

The resolution of the Association may not go so far as we may desire, but it is made clear that this is the first step taken in securing a progressive rise in emoluments so as to assure to all workers a real living wage. Even by itself, the move may have far-reaching consequences. The wages guaranteed are in return for efficient labour; and as an indirect effect of this move we may well witness a rise in the standard of efficiency and an elimination of shoddy goods—results, the achievement of which should stand in the forefront of the movement for the revival of village industries. It may also not be too much to hope that the assurance of minimum reasonable wages for work that may be performed in villages may give a stimulus to rural employment, may afford a scope for rural industries to compete for the labour of the rising generation, and may thus check the drain of brain and brawn to our congested towns and cities. An increase in the level of wages may thus become a partial remedy for the relief of unemployment. All this postulates, however, goodwill and support on the part of the consumers. These ends can be attained only if the public respond, and refrain from withdrawing their support in case prices rise slightly. It may be that the rise in prices can be avoided by the pursuit of efficient methods of production and distribution, but where it is inevitable the consumers should not grudge the slight increases that may occur, realizing that the whole of the excess payments that are charged go to the satisfaction of the bare human needs of labour.

No Compromise

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has done well to condemn the conduct of the so-called caste Hindus of the village Kavitha in Ahmedabad District in harassing the local Harijans. It is true that the responsibility for dealing with this problem rests primarily, as pointed out by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, on the Gujerat Harijan Sewak Sangh and the Gujerat Congress leaders. But the problem is really one of national importance, and it is necessary for the persons persecuting Harijans anywhere to note that their conduct is condemned by the public in general. There is every possibility of such persecution being resorted in various other parts of the country wherever the Harijans are emboldened by the nation-wide Harijan propaganda to assert all their civic rights. Its timely condemnation will help to lessen the intensity or the extent of the persecution. In many places the apparent heartlessness displayed by caste Hindus is due less to inhumanity than superstition. For that very reason educative propaganda is essential, particularly in the villages where reform ideas are not yet sufficiently prevalent or popular.

Care, however, should be taken that the propaganda should be both tactful and firm. Strong opposition to reform from caste Hindus may determine the methods of approaching them but should be no excuse for compromising any longer the rights of the Harijans. It is just because the reformers carried compromise too far all these years that many Sanatanists are still so truculent. As a result of Gandhiji's propaganda even Government have begun to help the Harijans to enjoy their civic rights without restriction. It would be culpable for the reformers themselves now to condone any restriction of those rights. They should stand by the Harijans wherever the latter seek to assert their rights. In many cases they should go further and induce timid Harijans to vindicate their rights.

Nor should Government now relax their orders about the Harijans' rights or connive at any breach of them. Even if recalcitrant caste Hindus threaten social boycott, it should not be difficult for the authorities to give the Harijans due protection against such threats. Several remedies may be suggested, including, as M. D. points out in the latest issue of "Harijan," the removal of orthodox police patels and having reformers in their stead, or removing the school where Harijan children are molested to a place where it is easier for the children to attend it freely. It should be remembered, however, that in such matters a great deal more is to be expected from the public than from officials. And the public should no longer be satisfied with compromises. As M. D. says in "Harijan," "we must see it through." Bombay Congress leaders and Harijan workers have no reason to be self-complacent in this matter. There are hundreds of Hindu restaurants in the City owned by caste Hindus. But less than half a dozen openly or freely admit Harijans. What are the Bombay Harijan workers doing to end this scandal?

CONGRESS AND NON-BRAHMINS

Need For Sustained Propaganda

(BY P. R. LELE)

The statement issued by Mr. Keshavrao Jedhe on the attitude of the non-Brahmins in the Bombay Presidency is a very great encouragement to Congressmen. It has particular significance to Congressmen of Maharashtra. Though Maharashtra claimed to be most advanced politically, that is, the first to have political consciousness, it was having not a particularly enviable name owing to the activities of those classes in Maharashtra who were vocal politicians during the lifetime of Lokamanya. For more than a decade the majority population of Maharashtra, more owing to local differences than to lack of patriotism, was keeping away from any advanced school of politics. "Non-Brahmin" came to mean "pro-Government" and "anti-National" and when applied to the "non-Brahmin" bloc of Bombay M.L.C.'s it was not altogether unjustified. But the general non-Brahmin population in Maharashtra could not be unpatriotic. They were the lineal descendants of those who bravely fought under the banner of Shivaji and could not be beaten in love of the soil. Properly taken to them, the message of the Congress could not fail to captivate them.

A Patriotic Force

If Mahatma Gandhi had cared to go to the Maharashtra villages during the period 1924 to 1926, he would have converted the Marathas to the Congress creed. He had the advantage of not being a Brahmin. Many of the non-Brahmin leaders had praised Mahatmaji even if it was for maligning Tilak and could not perform a somersault by speaking against Mahatmaji. Many of the items of social reform, for which he was striving, figured in the non-Brahmin programme. Indeed it is the best testimony to the innate love of the soil which non-Brahmins have that even without Mahatmaji's direct touch and inspite of their leaders' exhortations, non-Brahmins came forward to join the C. D. movement and, lately, to vote solidly for the Congress candidate for the Assembly Elections.

The non-Brahmins mean a very great force in the Bombay Presidency. About eight or ten days ago I said in these very columns that the reserved Maratha seats need not be despaired of by the Congress and cited in my support the brilliant success of Mr. Jedhe. I am glad he takes up the same line. The Marathi speaking districts in the Bombay Presidency are entitled to elect (68) sixty-eight members to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, to which the two reserved seats for Marathas and Harijans in the Bombay City and Suburbs constituency ought to be added. The bulk of the electorate is non-Brahmin. If they are pro-Congress the capture of an overwhelming majority of seats in these districts can be depended on.

Anti-Congress Front

The anti-Congress front in the Marathi speaking districts is precisely going to be presented by classes who claimed to be politically advanced. And they are Brahmins and allied castes. With different labels they are all of them organising the "greatest common measure" front. We might poohpooh the anti-Congress drive of Sir H. P. Mody in the City of Bombay. But in the Districts the anti-Congress combine will be put up by a combination of vested interests. And in Maharashtra, where the politically minded classes are not capitalists, this combine is able to secure sympathy and co-operation even from the socialistically minded in Maharashtra. They are promising not to allow legislatures to interfere with religion and securing the support of Sanatanists. They will continue to speak strongly against Government on occasions and thus prove their patriotism though all the while in the name of practical sagacity they are organising all pro-Government classes. Their one cry against the Congress is that the Congress programme is visionary and impractical. They are relying on the combined strength of the intellectuals and the vested interests, mainly to be found among the higher castes and classes. The Press in Maharashtra is still dominated by them, though now "Navakal" at half-anna may be expected to penetrate into the most rural areas. The Congress will have to depend on the non-Brahmins in Maharashtra with the active support of the minority of intellectuals who are with the Congress.

Tilak's Experience

For this there is parellel even from the life of Lokamanya. During the first twenty-eight years of his public life, Tilak had not the backing of the intellectuals. The intellectuals of those days were

(Continued on page 8).

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

Cultural Tendencies

By K. T. SHAH. VII.

On the purely cultural side, Fascist tendencies manifest themselves in an undue emphasis upon the excellence of one's own national civilisation. Local tradition is revived; local history represented; local customs and usage idealised,—all to form a preconceived mould of aggressive, imperialist Nationalism. The belief in the national mission is sought to be reinforced by the real or suppositious lessons of its history, and the circumstances of its environment. That mission is made to express itself in a ceaseless search for ascendancy, spiritual or material, over the rest of mankind; in a moral or spiritual tributarisation of the neighbours; in the subtle,—almost subconscious,—cultivation of the Superman, emerging, like a blond beast, as the result of incessant preying upon and exploitation of the submerged and the disinherited. The culture thus becomes a class culture, and the mission a mission of an age, or of an individual. Mention of anything like eternal truths provokes a cynical smile,—except in so far as it relates to the exaltation of the Nation; and suggestions for social justice of a type different from that designed by the Leader or the Chief must be scouted as fallacies and denounced as heresies.

Nationalisation Of The Child

Given this frame of mind, the entire system of National Education is re-oriented to minister to a single end,—the exaltation of the Leader, as exponent of the National Will to Power. Stress is laid, in educational institutions and apparatus, on the value of discipline, and the need of subjugating the individual to the national will, and the national need. The purpose of life and the object of human activity are withdrawn from the speculation of the individual, which is denied all scope—except in so far as it may help to explain better the national culture. The child is nationalised; no option is allowed for the children of the nation to remain away from the dominant Party, its system of discipline and institutions. From its tenderest years, the process of indoctrination goes on, till the child becomes a perfect integral portion of the national framework as desired or designed by the Leader. Mussolini's greatest emphasis is on the Balilila and the Avanguardisti, the Children's and Youths' organisations in conjunction with the Fascist Party, which is now the same as the Italian people; and the same tendency is noticeable in other communities which are inclined in this direction. Children's associations, their training, drill holiday work; their dress and deportment; their modes of salute and manners of speech—all are directed to make them good Fascists, and fine followers of the Leader. And what the child imbibes the youth is made to develop and the adult to maintain in thought and speech and action.

Control Over National Education

Apart from the emphasis on public instruction, and the use made of the command over the national system of education, the entire machinery for the formation of public opinion is worked so as to inculcate and strengthen this idea. Mussolini still struggles with the Pope in regard to the question of control over National Eduation; and whatever the pretensions of the Holy Father, the Duce would put His Holiness in his pocket, so far as the Church's claims on the education of the people are concerned if the latter went counter to the Fascist ideal. The works of the foremost Fascist Philosopher, Gentile, are on the Papal Index; and though Mussolini is reported to have knelt in prayer in St. Peter's, he has not permitted any modification of his dogma regarding the education of the youth, and the formation of thought in Italy. Nazi Germany is more frankly at war with the Church and her dignitaries, because she would revive her ancient Paganism rather than submit even to the very reasonable demands the Christian Churches make in spiritual matters, against the established authorities in Christian countries.

Religion A Handmaid

Religion is not entirely abolished in Fascism. In fact, formal homage is paid to its ritual and to its Ministers, wherever they show themselves to be accommodating to the Fascist viewpoint. But religion as a restraining factor; religion as a pacifist influence, is discouraged, if not negatived. The Nazis are more logical in this regard, perhaps; but the Fascists of Italy are decidedly more practical. The former would replace the historic religion of the people by faith in a discredited saga and extinguished divinities. The latter would train the established church itself to sanctify and exalt the Fascist myth. The Fascist Party was relatively weak and unpopular, while it was at war with the Church. But the moment the Concordat was signed, Mussolini acquired a hold on the peasant mass and the shop-keeping and artisan Middle class which has only grown stronger in the years that have followed, despite the differences with the Church in matters of public education. Religion has thus proved a handmaid to the Fascist programme; and the regime has obtained a sanctity, which the Nazis still lack, and the Bolshevics despise.

This alliance with Religion,—even this tendency to revive an ancient Faith, more in accord with the Nazi dogma,—helps to create interest in the ancient heritage of the people; and thereby lends an appearance of contnuity through history, which may be spurious, but yet useful in ennobling the new regime. There is an aura of legitimacy when one claims to be the lineal descendant of a vanished race. Mussolini speaks

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

DEMAND OF HUMANITY

However exemplary Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's conduct in jail may be—and even the authorities cannot doubt it—regulations, it is said, do not provide for any remission of his sentence because he is undergoing simple, not rigorous imprisonment. But the question is not one of jail rules. It is that of an obvious emergency dictated by the law of humanity. His wife who has been seriously ill for a long time has had to be taken to Germany, thousands of miles from home, relatives and friends, in a desperate effort to save her life. Latest reports say that there is a setback in her health. The duty of Government is obvious. Jawaharlal must be released at once, and no conditions, direct or indirect should be sought to be imposed upon him. He must be afforded a free opportunity to be near his wife. No conditions should be imposed not only because Jawaharlal is bound to reject them but also because such an imposition would amount to a very uncharitable and unfair compliment by Government to their own many laws which can be speedily brought into operation at any time against Jawaharlal.

"INDIAN" TROOPS FOR ABYSSINIA.

A good deal of thrilling noise has been sought to be raised in certain quarters over the despatch of a small detachment of Indian troops to strengthen the consular guard in Addis Ababa and "protect" about two to three thousand Indian Nationals—scattered all over Abyssinia! We are afraid we cannot enthuse over the news. Indians in Abyssinia are safe enough. There is no danger to them from Abyssinians. The danger will arise if the country is overrun by the Italian army, in which case the consular guard and the Indian detachment will not be able to protect the Indian nationals. But this is not all that has to be said about the despatch of the Indian detachment. To say the least of it, the lessings of "protection" will be shared by British "Nationals" in Addis Ababa too. How will the cost of the despatch of the troops from India and their maintenance in Addis Ababa be shared? This is a point which the Assembly should invite the Army Secretary to make clear. The despatch of the detachment also raises a question of principle, the right, that is to say, of the Assembly to be consulted before Indian troops are sent abroad.

TURKO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP.

The Turkish Minister of Economic Affairs, who had been to Russia on a tour of study, was entertained to a diplomatic dinner by the U. S. S. R. Commissar for Foreign Trade. The exchange of cordial compliments and mutual assurances of friendship were not merely courtesy dramatics. They were inspired by reality which is historic in its significance. As our correspondent points out, they were expressions of friendship "which now exists between the two neighbouring countries, which, for centuries, were known as blood enemies." The age-long enemies are friends. Why? The reason is that Russia is no more "Czarist" nor is Turkey any more the "Sick Man of Europe."

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE.

And both have mutually benefited from the change. The speeches made by the representatives of the two countries clearly reveal that with the help and co-operation of Russia in the technical and industrial fields, Turkey is rapidly revolutionising her economic life. For, it is a fact, although not well-known, that Turkey is in the midst of a well-planned economic revolution and, as M. Jalal Bayar said, "our first plan of industrialisation will soon be completed." The "Sick Man" has "picked up" with wonderful speed, and in a few years time he will be enjoying a normal health which will be the envy of the healthiest in the world. All this has been made possible because Turkey is free to work out her salvation with assistance that does not involve any prejudice to her independence.

AFTER BOMBAY, BIHAR!

The United Press message from Patna that there has been a move there to revive the defunct Behar United Party, if not to form an altogether new party, to work the reforms will cause little surprise anywhere. Feverish activities are apparent in the camps of reactionaries and anti-Congressites all over India, to rally together to oppose the Congress. It is very significant that, according to the press message, the leaders of the new party are evidently working hands in gloves with the Governor and other officials. The cue given by Sir H. P. Mody is thus being followed elsewhere. In a way this mobilisation of anti-Congress forces is welcome, as the electorate can be warned and educated in time to show that they are solidly behind the Congress. We have no doubt that, inspite of the preparations that are afoot, the electorate under the reforms will at the first opportunity only reiterate the verdict of the last year's Assembly elections.

SANCTION THE GRANT

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, finding it impossible to keep its essential expenditure within the budget sanctioned by the Corporation, has asked for a supplementary grant of Rs. 35,000. The cuts already made in the expenditure are likely to affect the efficiency of some of the most important departments of the Committee. And the decision to restrict the admission of new students to just so many as would make it unnecessary to appoint new teachers is unworthy of a body that is expected to make primary education compulsory. The supplementary grant asked for is a small one and we trust the Corporation will readily sanction it.

THE "HITAVADA."

"The Hitavada," our Nagpur contemporary, has completed ten years of its life as a bi-weekly. It used to appear once a week and now it is taking yet another step forward by converting itself into a tri-weekly. During its life of about twenty-five years "The Hitavada" has played an important role in the Central Provinces. We wish it a long life.

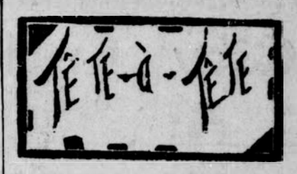
—PRESS VIEWS—

Police And The Public

What has been achieved in Britain by the adoption of more humane methods is capable of being achieved in India, too. The commissioner's foremost advice to the men is:

One of the first points the police in India should pay attention to, to achieve the same change of attitude on the part of the public is the treatment by the police of the complainant. The commissioner points out that the complainant on arrival at a police station to give his information should not be kept waiting nor should he be treated as if he were a criminal, our even one soliciting a favour. In reporting the case he is fulfilling the law, and in asking for an investigation he is demanding not a favour but a right that is his by law from a public servant paid by Government out of the country's revenue to carry out that law."

—Most people in India have an inherent dislike of going to a police station and the explanation for it lies in this attitude of the force which is accurately depicted by Mr. Gordon. If the sound principles of conduct laid down by him in his note are followed faithfully by the rank and file of the police in India, we may very soon see the establishment of cordial relations between the force and the public, and it is with this change in the attitude of the public that one can hope "for a truly efficient police service, one trusted and respected by the people."—Leader."



Jayakar's Satara Speech Analysed,
Says a headline.
But does it need to be analysed?

* * * *

Professor Abdul Majid, the writer of the superfluity, asserts that "Undoubtedly, forensic subtlety and argumentative skill could go no further."

Now this is unfair. The great and unfailing quality of Mr. Jayakar is his ability to out Jayakar himself.

* * * *

Signor Gayda is at it again.

In his latest article in "Giornale d'Italia," he says sanctions would mean War.

And since no sanctions also mean War, the League had better try them as an experiment.

* * * *

A mystery fleet of ships carrying no flags has been sighted cruising in the north Atlantic.

In the troubled waters of Indian politics, too, for long a mystery fleet of ships carrying no flags has been witnessed. The vessels being light are tossed about on the waves and the direction they pursue has not yet been ascertained. But the course lies perhaps in a circle. Some of these ships carry high-sounding, deafening guns which fire blank.

* * * *

An air of "nervous expectation" is said to pervade London in view of the Italo-Abyssinian situation.

Lest Britain may, after all, have to call Italy's bluff?

* * * *

"The Indian villager," says a correspondent in an Anglo-Indian paper, "sees the direct evidence of Government's active concern for his all-round welfare in his daily life."

As for the indirect evidence, the unseen blessings, the Indian villager cannot, of course, view them with the naked eye—but he feels the pinch all right.

* * * *

Says a confrere: "The new Knight of the British Empire (Doesn't the title fit Sir Homi like a glove?)....."

Rather like a cap, brother.

* * * *

An Anglo-Indian correspondent suggests that the move for a new Party of "Nationalists," Liberals and Zemindars, attributed to Pandit Malaviyaji, has fallen through owing to opposition by the zemindars.

All that we can say is that the zemindars have foolishly missed a great opportunity.

* * * *

WHAT THE RESERVE BANK IS DOING FOR INDIA
—Headline.

For?

* * * *

The B. P. C. C. is definitely of the opinion that no emergency has arisen which calls for an immediate Political Conference.

As a matter of fact, this in itself is an emergency.

* * * *

"After a break of nearly a fortnight," says a report, "Bombay has again been having heavy downpour of rain."

The response of the heavens to the concerted wail of Mr. Jayakar, Sir Homi Mody and Sir Pheroz Sethna?

* * * *

Rumania's Public Enemy No. 1, who escaped from prison, voluntarily, surrendered himself saying that "the only reason for his escape was in order to see refined women again."

And evidently discovered at last, and with a shock of disappointment, his own worthlessness.

* * * *

The parson was walking home from Sunday school one fine afternoon when he met Tommy Green, with his rod and a fine big fish. The parson looked at him severely, preparing to lecture on the wickedness of missing Sunday School, when the boy spoke:

"See here, sir!" he said, naively, showing the fish. "I've taught *him* not to go after worms on a Sunday!"

Indian Press Laws An Outrage

Earl Of Kinnoull's Denunciation

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY'S APATHY

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Aug. 17.
(By Air Mail).

Journalists from Fleet Street, representatives of American, Continental and Indian newspapers, including Mr. K. Korda, the Managing Director of World's Press News and Anglo-American News Service, sat side by side with the Earl of Kinnoull, Lord Sinha, Miss Marcia DeSilva, Mr. K. Chaliha, ex-President, Assam Congress Committee, Mr. R. S. Mehra, Solicitor, Mr. B. N. Anantani, Dr. C. B. Vakil, Mr. Reginald Bridgeman and Dr. S. Choudhury on Thursday afternoon at the National Trade Union Club, in New Oxford Street, to hear how the Indian Press is "flourishing" under British administration of the country. The gathering had met at the invitation of the Indian Journalists' Association Abroad, which had arranged an "At Home" under the chairmanship of the Earl of Kinnoull to listen to Mr. Chaliha. Messrs. Ben Tillett, George Lansbury, Subhas Bose, Sapurjee Saklatvala and Sir Abdul Qadir expressed regret to the Secretary of the Association, Mr. B. B. Ray Choudhuri, for their inability to attend the function owing to other engagements.

BRITISH PUBLIC'S IGNORANCE

The Earl of Kinnoull declared that the British public was not aware of the situation in India. He himself was not aware of the existence of the Press Emergency Act, although he was a member of the Upper House because the British Press suppressed that side of the Indian administration of the British Government. In his opinion the Press Emergency Act was nothing less than an outrage. If British public was told of the real situation in India, he was confident that there would be country-wide agitation in Britain for the withdrawal of all kinds of Ordinances. He found no reason why the whole Labour movement should not have plunged itself by now to raise an effective voice of protest against it in the same manner as it had done against Nazi methods in Germany, Fascism of Mussolini and of Chancellor Schuchnigg of Austria.

When Mr. B. B. Ray Choudhuri referred to the activities of the author of the "New Deal" proposals there was general laughter. The speaker said, "Only yesterday, in this hall, Mr. David Lloyd George, your War-time Prime Minister, talked of everything under the sun except about India. That shows what interest your so-called great leaders take in the Indian question, although they call India "Brightest Jewel of the Empire."

Mr. Chaliha said that the Indian press was passing through a terrible time. It had been virtually gagged since the Emergency Powers Act was passed in 1931. Though it was said that the Act would only be in force for a year, it had been re-enacted from time to time, and the danger now was that it would be enforced for a period of three years or would become permanent. "If freedom of the press is allowed in other parts of the Empire," Mr. Chaliha said, "it should be allowed in India as well. The British press has been loud in its protests against the fettering of the press in Germany, Italy and Austria, but has had nothing to say about what is happening to the press in India. I hope the British press will now make a protest. Its voice would be more effective in India than in Germany."

DEPUTATION TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

Another Indian journalist gave statistical figures of the colossal amount of moneys paid out by Indian owned newspapers to the different Provincial Governments in India by way of securities. The fate of the "Tej" of Delhi, the "Free Press Journal" of Bombay and several other newspapers in India was referred to by this young Indian journalist, who was able to impress upon his English colleagues that they were trying to discover a mote in Germany when they had a beam in India which needed removal if the Indian press was truly to represent the feeling of the people of India. It was announced at the function that the Indian Journalists' Association, Abroad, had decided to send a deputation to the Secretary of State for India protesting against the re-enactment of the Emergency Act. I understand that Lord Kinnoull has agreed to lead the deputation and he will also have a talk with the Secretary of State for India on the subject as soon as possible.

LORD SINHA'S SEAT.

Incidentally, this reminds me of the seat of Lord Sinha in the House of Lords. I have it on the authority of the Earl of Kinnoull that he has taken up the matter seriously and the matter will now come up for debate in the House of Lords, when their Lordships meet after the recess. I understand that if the House of Lords do not remove the restrictions which disqualify Lord Sinha from taking his seat in the Upper House, the Indian Peer has made up his mind to make a petition direct to His Majesty the King. By the way, Lord Sinha is at present not keeping good health. It is more than probable that he will have to be operated upon. He is likely to go to a nursing home for a few weeks, which has compelled him to postpone his departure to India by a few weeks.

MR. MASANI TO GO TO RUSSIA.

For the last two weeks, Mr. M. R. Masani has been on a tour of the country side making copious notes for the working class situation in the industrial areas. Early in the week, he was at Letchworth to attend the meeting of the International Bureau of Revolutionary Socialist Parties as an observer from India. This is a body to which the Independent Labour Party is affiliated. It is made up of about ten Left-wing Socialist Parties on the Continent. Addressing the meeting purely as an "Observer" Mr. Masani explained the aims and objects of the Indian Congress Socialist Party. "The Indian Socialist Party," he said, "has rejected the new Constitution for India passed by the British Parliament, and has decided to do all in its power to resist its operation." This statement was cordially welcomed by the delegates, who were further told by the Indian speaker that while the Congress Socialist Party was probably more in line with the International Bureau of Revolutionary Socialist Parties than with either the Second or the Third International, it was not affiliated to this Bureau nor did it proposed to affiliate to it. Mr. Masani, therefore, watched the proceedings of the Letchworth meeting as an observer in order to report same to his colleagues on the Executive of the Indian Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. Masani leaves London today for Russia for four-weeks trip. He is going to the Workers' Fatherland in order to have a look round and study the Soviet conditions. It will be recalled that Mr. Masani visited Russia in 1927 when he was a student in London. His present visit to Russia is mainly taken to compare his experiences of the past with the state of affairs prevailing now, that is, after the working of the Five-Year Plan. Mr. Masani feels that whatever one's differences with the policy of the Soviet Government or that of the Communist Party may be, the work of Socialist experiment that is being carried out in Russia must be of immense interest to any student of socialism or worker for the emancipation of the exploited classes. Although, Mr. Masani is visiting Russia first, his itinerary includes visits to other European countries. He is due in London, after visiting Moscow, Leningrad and other important centres in Russia, on the 14th September to address an anti-war demonstration organised by the Socialist League of England and the London Trades' Council.

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"LARGER THAN INDIAN DANGERS"

"Winnie's" Letter To Sir H. Goschen

LONDON, August 25.

Mr. Winston Churchill has written a letter to Sir Harry Goschen, Chairman of West Essex Unionists saying now that the India Bill has received the royal assent, they should turn their attention to other tasks. He adds: "Dangers larger and nearer than Indian dangers gather upon our path."—Reuter.

LORD'S TURF TO BE RECONDITIONED

RUGBY, Aug. 24.

The M. C. C. announces that special measures will be taken during the current winter to recondition the turf at Lord's ground which has suffered from depredations of "Leader Jackets."—B. O. W.

SIR HERBERT ROBSON DEAD

RUGBY, Aug. 24.

Death occurred, early this morning, at the age of sixty, of Sir Herbert Robson, Chairman of Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange. He was director of several companies and before the war he was chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and member of the Bombay Legislative Council.—B. O. W.

LATE MR. UDANI

The hand of death snatched away from the Indian community in a cruel manner one of the prominent Indian merchants in London on Wednesday morning. Mr. R. J. Udani, the head of Messrs. Bakubhai and Ambalal, in London, complained of liver trouble a few days ago. A local doctor was in attendance and no complications of any kind were observed by the competent physician. However, to the surprise of his many friends, Mr. Udani was taken seriously ill on Tuesday morning necessitating his removal to the London Hospital for Tropical Diseases. He was too ill to be disturbed by the hospital authorities for a thorough examination, who wanted to give him as much as rest as possible. However, as fate would have it, death came in less than 24 hours on Wednesday morning. Mr. Udani came to this country about nine years ago and by sheer dint of toil and energy he created a high position for himself as an Indian merchant in the City. He represented Indian interests on the Cotton Growers' Association. He was the first Indian to be elected a member of the Baltic Exchange. The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Great Britain also owes a great deal to the late Mr. Udani for the pioneering work that he did in its early inception. His views on Indian finance were respected by the British financial newspapers to whom he was a constant help in acquainting them with the market situation in India.

The cremation of the body of the late Mr. Udani took place at the Golders' Green cemetery on Thursday afternoon. In spite of short notice, his friends and admirers did not fail to pay their tribute to the departed soul by attending the last rites, which were performed by a Brahmin. Representatives of various commercial firms, members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Great Britain, members of the Indian Social Club and representatives of other Indian Commercial Houses in London were there. Amongst the Indians who were present at the cremation were Mr. Gordon Roy, Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Mr. R. S. Nehra, Mr. and Mrs. Shapurji Saklatvala and Mr. P. Chichgar of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Mr. Udani leaves behind a widow and a four-year baby to mourn his premature death. Although no plan is settled yet, I understand that Mrs. Udani will sail for India with her baby within the next four weeks.

11 GENDARMES EXECUTED

Condemned For Participation In Abortive Fieri Revolt

(Special Cable.)
TIRANA, Aug. 24.

Eleven gendarmes were found guilty by the Fieri Political Tribunal for participation in the abortive revolt at Fieri recently and were executed to-day. The Tribunal is still engaged in trying others accused of complicity.

McCarren Bill Blocked As Senator King Refuses Consent

(SPECIAL CABLE).
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

The consideration of Mr. McCarren's Bill repealing certain sections of the Silver Purchase Act was blocked in the Senate as Senator King refused consent for its consideration.

Conference On Gold Clause Suit Bill

(SPECIAL CABLE).
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

Both the Houses agreed to a Conference to report on the Gold Clause Suit Bill banning legal proceedings against to Government based on the Gold Clause for losses arising from devaluation of dollar. The Bill goes to the White House.

Roosevelt Signs Administration Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

President Roosevelt has signed the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Amendment Bill which was passed in its final form by both the Houses on August 16. The House of Representatives has adopted the resolution fixing the adjournment of the Congress tonight.—Reuter.

SATIRANJAN MEMORIAL TOURNAMENT

Two Railways Fight

There was a keen fight in the match between the B. B. and C. I. Railway Football Club and the G. I. P. Mechanics Institute on Saturday evening. Higson, the centre forward of G. I. P. in his usual form opened the score in the 1st minute of the game and secured the 2nd and 3rd goal in his credit in the first half only. He was the best player in the field both for his good passes and sure aim with the ball into the net. His correct position in the goal area showed that he was always ready to score if he received the ball in his possession.

D. McHugh, the inside right of B. B. and C. I. scored the only goal for his side and reduced the margin.

B. B. AND C. I. FAILS.

The B. B. and C. I. failed to exhibit in their game as expected. They lost as their forwards were lacking in understanding amongst them, while their opponents excelled in their team work in all respects.

In the 2nd half the B. B. and C. I. improved a great lot but the forwards were too slow in the goal area.

Before the close of the game the G. I. P. bagged two more goals through Sullwain and Higson and earned a great victory with a big margin of 5 goals to 1.

THE TEAMS.

G. I. P.—Phipps; Brown and Carr; Thomas, Thompson and D'Cunha; Sullwain, Pearson, Higson, Yearsly and Smith.

B. B. and C. I.—Odwell; Carr and Travas; Dadoo, Puntin and Renlon; Morris, McHugh, D., Carr J., Shead and McHugh H.

Referee.—Bradley.

"Though Grave Situation Is Not Desperate"

French Press Still Hopes For Peaceful Settlement Of Abyssinian Tangle

PARIS, Aug. 24.

There are still chances of a peaceful settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute declares the semi-official "Temps" to-day. It says that the situation, though grave, is not desperate.

It appears that this view is based on the possibility that the Geneva discussions, rather than direct diplomatic exchanges, may lead to a peaceful settlement and French official quarters are not disinclined to share this view.

Both "Temps" and "Journal des Debats" advance arguments why Italy should prefer a peaceful penetration to costly warfare. The latter paper declares that Italy must understand that France like Britain, cannot lightly envisage the destruction of the Geneva system and says that Italy will achieve her aspirations better if she pays more heed to the necessities of friendly powers.

Meanwhile, no further Franco-British initiative is expected before the League Council meets.—Reuter.

TAKE SHELTER IN OPEN OR BUSH

ABYSSINIAN GOVT.'S INSTRUCTIONS TO PEOPLE

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 24.

The Government has issued instructions for the protection of the populace in the event of bombardment of the Capital. The approach of hostile aircraft will be announced by the firing of three guns, ringing of churchbells and sounding of sirens and on hearing the warnings, people will be instructed to leave their houses and disperse wherever possible, to open spaces or bush.

The termination of the raid will be announced by six gunshots. The inhabitants are to be accustomed to these measures by practice of these warnings in peace time.—Reuter.

ITALY'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES WORSEN

(Special Cable.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

Italy has converted gold worth about 300 million lire into foreign exchange between June 10 and July 20, according to a survey of the current Italian economic conditions issued by the Commerce Department. The survey credits the war boom with reducing Italy's unemployment to the lowest level for years, but adds that the need for money to pay the increasing special imports has aggravated Italy's financial problems.

Half Million Men To Demonstrate Italy's Might Under 'Il Duce'

(Special Cable.)
ROME, Aug. 24.

Over half a million men, commanded by Sig. Mussolini himself as Minister of War will participate in Italy's monster army manoeuvres beginning to-morrow. The order of experiment with the various characteristics of modern warfare and operations will be four sectors, namely to the North Milan, on the North-east Frontier, near Naples and near Bolzano. Most of Italy's available manhood is being employed.

Sgr. Mussolini has ordered all Cabinet Ministers and Under Secretaries to participate in the principal manoeuvres. Bolzano will be of particular interest owing to the mountainous nature of the district and the fact that large mechanised units take part. King Victor Emanuel has arrived in this sector. Sgr. Mussolini is expected on August 26.

The manoeuvres constitute simultaneously a trial of the Abyssinian campaign and a challenge to those who argue that Sgr. Mussolini will not be able to protect the Northern Frontier if he launches on the campaign in Abyssinia.

5,000 BLACKSHIRTS LEAVE FOR ABYSSINIA

(Special Cable.)
NAPLES, Aug. 24.

Fifty thousand people were present at the Quayside when the liner "Saturnia" with 5,000 blackshirts including Sgr. Mussolini's sons and son-in-law sailed for East Africa. An account of the scenes as the vessel left was broadcast throughout Italy.

WATER FOR TROOPS

(Special Cable.)
ADEN, Aug. 24.

Approximately a million gallons of fresh water from Aden was sold to Italians during July mostly destined to Mogadishu. Italian purchase for August show a decrease.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY SURVEY

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

Markets are panic-stricken. Under the shadows of the Italo-Abyssinian war clouds the gilt-edged markets are evincing a ragging tendency all over the world, and particularly the Indian Securities. The surprise developments in the policy of the U. S. Administration have produced serious repercussions all over the world markets. The unwillingness of the U. S. Treasury to purchase the white metal at higher prices has caused in the international silver market a serious slump the consequences of which are severely felt in India. The announcement of a 9-cent cotton loan by the American Administration has rudely shaken the confidence of even the boldest—of "bulls", and thus precipitated a crisis in the cotton exchange. The share market remained weak, while the grains ruled quiet.

Securities Fall

With the war clouds gathering thicker and thicker, the gilt-edged market has witnessed panicky conditions during this week. The chances of effecting a peaceful settlement of the Italy-Etniopian dispute by means of negotiations appear remote as a result of the failure of the Tripartite Conference at Paris. The grave political situation in Europe and the reported disturbances in the North West Frontier, have imparted momentum to the heavy selling pressure that was in progress in the securities market since the past few days, with the result that the 3-1/2 per cent rupee paper has registered a precipitous fall of about seven points within a short duration of two days. The 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan also has recorded a perpendicular drop of £3-1/4 due to heavy selling pressure on Indian account. But the existence of a heavy short interest in the market is responsible for the sharp recovery of the 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper, as well as the comparable Sterling Securities, to Rs. 90-4-0 and £95-1/2 respectively towards the close of the week.

After the announcement of the New Loan by the Government on terms very favourable to the investors, heavy purchases were made by the Calcutta operators who intended to take advantage of the wide gulf that existed between the rupee securities and the comparable sterling stock. The Bombay operators being shrewd enough remained unperturbed by these developments, though they have a good deal of short interest in the market. But the operators of the Eastern Capital disppointed by the refusal of the securities to move up despite favourable London Sterling advices, and scared by the imminence of a war, commenced to liquidate their holdings. The 'bears' in the local market taking advantage of the situation hammered the rates further and thus precipitated crisis. The selling pressure has been aggravated further by the liquidation of a number of prominent operators who are reported to have had heavy commitments in the silver markets.

U. S. A. Cotton Loan

The announcement of a 9-cent cotton loan by the U. S. Administration as against a 12-cent loan last year, has come as a rude shock to the market operators, and caused a serious debacle in the cotton exchange. Apart from the embarrassing financial position, the U. S. Administration is not willing to keep the price of cotton artificially at a high rate, as such a policy has resulted in diminishing their export trade to a large extent. Owing to very high prices of American cotton, many countries are resorting to other varieties; and production has increased to a considerable extent in other countries. As a result of the failure of the unilateral attempt of raising the price of cotton high, President Roosevelt has recently attempted at keeping world's price of cotton at a high level by controlling the production in different parts of the globe by an international agreement, but the proposal was negatived by others as no substantial benefits would accrue to them by such a scheme. Helped by ravages of nature, the U. S. Administration was able to maintain the prices at a higher level, but the beneficence of Nature and the financial embarrassments under which the Administration has to labour, are responsible for cotton loan to be lowered for this season's crop. But this does not mean that the ruling rate will go down to the 9 cents level.

Though the immediate effect of such an announcement is a serious slump in the cotton exchanges all over the world, many consider the new loan as very constructive as it will result in increased consumption of American cotton and ultimately higher prices. But the conditions of crop continue to be favourable, and the next Bureau report may be expected to show an increase over the first; provided climatic conditions remain normal meanwhile.

U. S. CONGRESS PASSES IMPORTANT BILLS

Last-Minute Tussle Between Senate And Lower House Postpones Adjournment Of Congress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

Unprecedented last-minute tussle between the Senate and the House of Representatives has postponed the adjournment of the Congress just as it seemed that eleventh-hour efforts to pass all important legislation before the holiday would be successful. An early Sunday adjournment resolution was returned to the Senate, only a few minutes before the Congress would be adjourned automatically.

The Senate rescinded the resolution and went on recess till Monday. A hitch arose over the Senate's decision to allow cotton-growers a 12 cent loan, contrary to the administrations wishes, and institute a new wheat loan of 90 cents, as amendments to the Deficiency Bill.

SENATE WARNED

The House refused to accept amendments, warned the Senate that the Bill would die unless they were eliminated. Congress, however, passed several important bills, including the amended Utilities Bill, providing for modified death sentence on utility holding companies, a bill increasing the estate and income taxes, levying excess profits tax, increasing the individual sur-tax, ratifying the dallasoil compact, whereby oil producing States agree to limit the production of crudeoil and the Liquor Bill, establishing a new alcohol commission under the control of the treasury.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS THROWN INTO CONFUSION

Senate Adopts Amendment To Deficiency Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

The Congress has been thrown into confusion by the action of the Senate adopting an amendment to the Deficiency Bill, providing 12 cent loan on cotton, against nine-cents, announced by the Administration. The Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives, declares the Bill, as amended now, is dead for the present session.—Reuter.

(More Washington messages in Col. 3).

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A Sacred Trust

Subhas Bose Throws Light On Vithalbhai's Will

Though Appoited Sole Trustee He Seeks Friends' Advice And Intends To Raise Funds

BOMBAY, Aug. 25.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, has received the following statement from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who is now in Karlsbad, regarding the will of the late Mr. V. J. Patel:—

Up till now I have refrained from press publicity in connection with the bequest made by the late Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel. I have, however, been in correspondence with friends who were interested in the matter. Some of them have now strongly urged that I should make public what I have already communicated to them, so that I could reach a wider circle who are equally interested in the matter.

The relevant portion of the will of the revered testator runs thus:

"The balance of my assets after disposal of the above mentioned four gifts is to be handed over to Subhas Chandra Bose (son of Janakinath Bose) of 1, Woodbrun Park, Calcutta, to be spent by the said Subhas Chandra Bose, or by his nominee or nominees, according to his instructions, for the political uplift of India, and, preferably for publicity work on behalf of India's cause in other countries."

A SACRED TRUST.

For reasons best known to the departed great—and probably because our views on public questions were identical and for that reason he had greater confidence in me—he was pleased to entrust me with a great responsibility. That responsibility is to me a sacred trust which I shall endeavour to the best of my ability to fulfil.

As I have already informed, friends with whom I have been in correspondence, in discharging my duties under the will, I desire to take the public into full confidence, both with regard to the plan of work and the expenditure that will have to be incurred. Apart from my duty as public servant, there is an additional reason why I must do so. The amount has been bequeathed by the departed leader will prove to be quite inadequate if we have to work in a systematic and effective manner. Therefore, additional funds will have to be raised. It was the late Mr. V J. Patel's earnest desire to do so on his return home—and in his absence, I shall have to give effort to it. It goes without saying that one cannot raise funds from members of the public without taking them into confidence.

SEEKING FRIENDS' ADVICE.

I should state further that in fulfilling the objects of the legacy, I desire to seek the assistance and advice of such friends as honestly believed in his programme and policy. It is difficult for me to mention names at this stage; but I may say that I am desirous of seeking the help of friends like Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. R. Bhawan, Mr. Deep Narayan Singh, etc. In the execution of the responsibility with which I have been entrusted I shall scrupulously respect the intentions and ideas of the revered testator and the provisions of the law—and one of his intentions was to work within the bounds of law.

It is clear from the terms of the will that I have been appointed the sole trustee. I am prepared to work in a responsible and constitutional manner to the satisfaction of the public, in accordance with the provisions of the will, and the requirements of the law, but out of loyalty to the departed leader, I cannot possibly surrender the responsibility vested in me as the sole trustee.—United Press.

THE REAL TEST

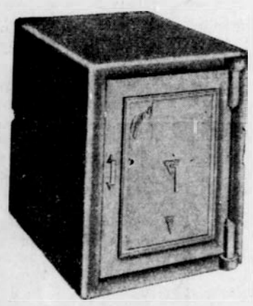
Godrej Safe Defies Dacoits

Members of Gond Seva Mandal Ashram Recover it from Jungle Unopened

"A gang of dacoits raided the Central Ashram of the Gond Seva Mandal at Karanjia, in the Mandla district, during the night of July 22nd and removed a Godrej Safe, containing documents and about Rs. 300 in cash.

"The Safe was found later abandoned in the jungle, the thieves had made every effort to break it open, but without success, and then disappointed, had made good their escape."

("Bombay Chronicle," 3rd August, 1935.)



Patent 16-Bend Jointless.

GODREJ SAFES

have no joints in them that could be forced by burglars. The entire body is made out of a single continuous plate by bending it at 16 different places.

And their Locks are protected by special Drill and Hammer-Resisting Armour Plates.

NOTE:—Poorly designed "safes", crudely made by small shops with small hand tools, and the cheap stuff dumped into India by some foreign concerns, will not do. Hundreds of such "safes" were easily ripped open by unskilled hooligans in the Chittagong and Bombay riots, while Godrej Safes left with rioters for a week could not be opened.

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WILL ASSOCIATION HELP JOURNALISTS

Continued From Page 5

of journalists in Great Britain. Several years ago things were different in England so far as journalism was concerned, from what it was now. He thought it necessary for the journalists to preserve their rights from being encroached upon and that they should also make a determined effort to try and improve their working conditions. Anything that could be done to improve their lot would have his active sympathy and support.

He asked journalists to get together irrespective of their views and their papers and make a strong and determined attempt to better their working conditions.

MOST DEMOCRATIC PROFESSION

Mr. S. A. Brelvi congratulated the organisers of the dinner on their success in bringing together a representative and unprecedented gathering of working journalists. While thanking the hosts, he said he had one or two grievances against them. In conferring on Messrs. Horniman and Low as well as himself the dubious distinction of "guests," they had seemed to be putting them out of the pale of their brotherhood. The journalists, like members of other professions, made many claims, some extravagant others just, on behalf of their profession but one claim was indisputable that journalism was the most democratic of all professions. Its doors were open to all who were willing to serve in accordance with its unwritten laws and conventions. Not the least respected of these conventions was that all journalists were equals and brothers. His fellow-guests and himself would, therefore, have been only too willing to join in the organization of the dinner.

BAN SPEECHES.

His other grievance against the hosts, Mr. Brelvi said, was that though the dinner was a splendid success in every way, it was, in one respect, not a true journalists' dinner inasmuch as speeches were not barred. As journalists, they had every day to deal with speeches—they had either to report them, edit them or write about them. He was sure if a referendum of journalists was taken the majority of speeches delivered everywhere would be pronounced to be either execrable or involving sheer waste of time. While hearing or reading speeches delivered in the legislatures, he sometimes could not escape the feeling that the affairs of every country would be better and more efficiently managed if all public speeches were banned and parliamentary institutions closed and those in authority were guided in their action exclusively by the advice given to them in the Press. But that would hardly be democratic and would also involve considerable increase in the unemployment of journalists.

PRECARIOUS LIVING

Proceeding Mr. Brelvi said while every other profession had an organisation of its own to protect and promote its interests, journalists alone were not organised though there was no other group of men who were working under greater and more numerous disabilities. In every country journalism offered at best a precarious living but in India the insecurity of tenure was more pronounced than in any other country. Again, in spite of the exacting nature of his work and the onerous conditions in which he performed it the journalist, except in rare case, received a meagre salary which, again, in not a few cases, was paid to him irregularly. All this, added to the absence of any scheme of pension or gratuity, not to speak of insurance against sickness, accident or old age, made his life one of perpetual anxiety. Nor was that all. There were very few offices where there wer any fixed rules about holidays and leave with pay. Not only would he, Mr. Brelvi said, like to see weekly rest ensured to every journalist through legislation prohibiting the publication of any newspaper on one day in every week but he would also urge the compulsory closing of all newspaper offices on at least some of the public holidays. For there was no reason why the journalist, hard working as he was, should be deprived of the rest and leisure which members of other professions enjoyed in abundant measures. If the disabilities of journalists were removed, not merely would the journalists benefit, but the newspapers would also gain by better, more efficient and more willing work. Indian journalists owed it to their profession to follow the example of their brethren in other countries who had, through organised effort, succeeded, to a large extent in getting their disabilities removed and improving their status. The Journalists Associations of India and similar associations in other parts of the country aimed at promoting the interests of journalism and journalists. But in his opinion they would succeed in their aim only if they worked more and more on trade union lines. But they could not efficiently work on such lines until every journalist considered it his duty to join his local organization and paid his subscription to it regularly. Apart from the improvement of their economic condition, journalists must organise and strengthen the Journalists Association in order to meet the onslaught of repressive legislation.

Mr. K. H. Vakil proposed a vote of thanks to the organisers of the dinner.

QUIET RESTORED IN SECUNDERABAD

(Continued from page 1).

Hotels were also stoned and the Welcome Hotel opposite the Jama Masjid was broken open into and property damaged. This morning several Muslims are reported to have entered the Panch Mukhi Hanuman temple and broken several articles belonging to the temple. The temple priest is also said to have been belaboured. In a melee a Muslim is alleged to have been seriously injured by a section of rioters.

Enquiries made at the King Edward Memorial Hospital indicate that at 10 a. m. 9 were admitted as inpatients with multiple injuries one of whom has since died. C. I. D. Inspector Ahmedsha Khan of the Hyderabad City Police who had also received lathi blows last night near a lane in Market Street is progressing.

Between 10 a.m. and 10 p. m, no casualties occurred but at 2.15 the town police received a phone message stating that the Grain Market was being looted. In the K. E. M. Hospital nearly 80 outpatients who received slight injuries were treated.

50 INJURED IN SPORADIC ATTACKS

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 25.

Promulgation of Section 144 and its energetic application by police had a salutary influence on the situation. No clash of any kind occurred and by midnight confidence had been greatly restored. However, sporadic attacks on isolated persons in bylanes with which the affected locality is interspersed continued for some time resulting in 50 casualties of which 15 have been detained for treatment in the K. E. M. hospital.

POLICE OFFICER INJURED.

Among the latter is C. I. D. Inspector Ahmed Shah Khan from Hyderabad who became detatched from the police posse he was accompanying and was attacked by an unknown person who delivered a heavy lathi blow on the inspector's head. A head constable attached to the Secundarabad district police on duty was also injured and removed to hospital in an unconscious condition.

Meanwhile police parties, well armed with lathis visited various scenes of disturbances carrying systematic raids on hiding places of "badmashes," (mischief-mongers) and effected twenty-five arrests. Large quanties of of lethal weapons were confiscated and a number of crowds congregated at street corners dispersed, chiefly in Ghas Mandi, Ban Bazar, Shubrick Street and Lala Temple, localities which were most seriously affected.

QUIET RESTORED.

By 11-30 quiet had been restored and after that no incident was reported. Mr. J. N. Thompson, Secretary to Resident, Mr. Ozanne, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Mr. Anderson, District Magistrate remained on the scene till after midnight.—A. P.

Sub-Inspector Injured; State Police Requisitioned

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 25.

Several public meetings were held by Hindus yesterday at Secunderabad when speeches exhorting the audience to fight for their rights were delivered. Though the situation seemed peaceful, at noon it was gaining strength and by 4 p.m. a mob was seen scattered in groups over the roads and lanes near James Street. Hundreds of Muslims also joined at the Jama Masjid and were seen going to Secunderabad. At 7 p.m. the situation was fraught with panic when innocent people were seen running helter skelter for their life. Parties of Hindus and Muslims numbering hundreds were squatting on the roadside on James Street and in lanes with lathis.

The police never interfered till 8 p.m. though stray casualties occurred here and there. The traffic was held up and it was difficult for pressmen to reach the telegraph office.

At 9-15 p.m. a clash occurred near the market when the police sub-inspector received injuries. At 9-30 the Secunderabad authorities requested Hyderabad for extra police and for an order to cope with a worse situation and the State police immediately reached Secunderabad.

Resident's Secretary's Narrow Escape

HYDERABAD, Aug. 25.

Apropos to last night's trouble in Secunderabad, Mr. J. H. Thompson, Secretary to the Resident, narrowly escaped injury when a stone thrown by someone in the crowd whizzed past his head missing it by inches. Mr. Thompson who was not armed and was visiting the scene to study the situation with the police, tackled a Muslim mob single-handed while their leader who was armed with a lathi, meekly surrendered to Mr. Thompson and flung up his hands pleading for mercy. The man was taken into custody. The police party headed by Mr. Ozanne, who despite the injury he received in the head, was very active, managed to disperse the crowd and made some arrests and confiscated lethal weapons.—A. P.

QUIET AT SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 25.

Heavy showers of rain after sunset have apparently effectively damped the ardour of mischief makers, who are conspicuous by their absence, from streets thereafter, and complete quiet prevails in all the affected localities. The day's casualties according to hospital register are 41 wounded two killed, while the total from the start of the trouble is 73 wounded.

This, however, is believed to be much less than the actuals as many preferred to be treated privately. Consequent on the troubled state of affairs several Hindu (Komti) families left Secunderabad this evening, for the adjoining villages.—A.P.

CONGRESS AND NON-BRAHMINS!

Continued from page 6.

dominated by English papers and solid, sagacious leaders like Mr. Ranade and his pupil Mr. Gokhale. Even during the Swadeshi movement of 1905, 6, and 7, his following came from the semi-educated and illiterate classes. A few college youths, raw and impulsive, were the only intellectuals with Lokamanya. It was when these very raw college students became pleaders and teachers that Tilak after his return from jail in 1914 got a substantial following among intellectuals. We are only having a repetition of the same phenomenon. The awakened non-Brahmins, who are the bulk of the population but cannot be called intelligentsia, are among the staunchest followers of the Congress. If they are properly organised by the Congress, the ensuing Provincial Assembly elections can be expected to turn out results in favour of the Congress. Mr. Jedhe's statement has an importance all its own; but it only points to the necessity of sustained efforts on the part of the Congress workers.

(Continued from Col. 7)

under the New Constitution after declaring from the house-tops that the new constitution was the worst possible constitution that any country could have, he thought it would be shameful if Congressmen should decide on accepting offices under the very same Constitution.

Mr. Visweswarlalji, Mr. Ramnarayan Chaudhary and others also spoke.

Raja Govindlal Pitti, in winding up, stated that the subject that was discussed was of very great importance since it concerned practical politics and not a question of philosophy. There was no doubt that was some difference between the present Constitution and the New Constitution. But whether the Congress would accept offices under the New Constitution or not would depend on the time, when the new reforms were introduced. The atmosphere prevailing then would decide the question, and the speaker thought it was mere speculation to say anything about the question at present. Even after the introduction of the reforms, the speaker thought Congress would not be able to decide the question of offices. What they might decide upon would be whether they should enter the new legislatures or not. The question of acceptance of office would come up if and when the Congress had a majority in the Legislatures.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the speakers from the Secretary of the Marwadi Sammelan, the meeting terminated.

SHOULD CONGRESSMEN ACCEPT OFFICES UNDER REFORMS?

Fear Expressed Of Congress Losing Its Popularity And Individuality In Case Of Acceptance

An interesting debate whether Congressmen should accept ministerial posts under the new Constitution or not, was held on Sunday evening at the Marwadi Sammelan Hall, with Mr. Govindlal Pitti in the Chair.

There was good gathering of Marwadi merchants, who took very keen interest in the debate. It lasted for more than two hours.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, set the ball rolling by moving of following proposition.

"That in the coming Constitution Congress leaders in the popular Assemblies should refuse to accept ministerial posts."

Mr. Meherally, who vehemently opposed the view that Congressmen should accept offices, referred to the previous experience that the country had had. He said that both Mr. Raghavendrarao and Mr. Tambe, who were one time important leaders of the C. P. Swaraj Party joined the Government and became prominent members of the C. P. Government. If offices were accepted by Congressmen "you will be in office but not in power" since the real power would never be given to the elected Ministers. Congress, during the last 50 years had been known to the only representative body in the country which had fought for the rights of the people. It was upto the people to see that the prestige and honour of that institution was maintained, as he was sure it would be lowered by Congressmen accepting offices under the New Constitution.

It had been the aim of the Congress in recent times that there should be no compromise or co-operation with the Government. That position should be maintained. Congress had never betrayed the people, though some of the leaders might have done it.

The only constitution that could be acceptable to Indians was a Constitution framed by a Constitpent Assembly.

FEAR OF LOSS OF FAITH IN CONGRESS

"If Congressmen were to accept offices", continued Mr. Meherally, "then Congress would become part of the Government machinery. It could no more be the organisation of the people. It would lose its popularity. People would lose their faith in the organisation. It had been contended in certain quarters that by accepting offices, Congress could wreck the Constitution that was an impossibility. The Government machinery constituted, as it was, could never be broken, on the contrary those who accepted offices would become part of it. That was the only possibility."

Mr. Begraj Gupta opposing the proposition said that Congressmen should accept offices for the good of the people. He was not for accepting offices after a coalition with other parties. If there was a clear majority in any one of the Assemblies, then Congressmen should accept offices, if only to keep out undesirables from it. He was aware that ministership would not bring either Swaraj, neither would the office-holders be able to wreck the Constitution. He wanted that instead of undesirables getting into offices, people who had been known for their patriotism, should accept offices so that they might work in the interests of the people and not for their own self-interest.

LAHORE RESOLUTION.

Swami Yogananda thought that the Congress had no right to consider the question of acceptance of offices as long as the Lahore resolution was there. Unless the open session of the Indian National Congress decided on accepting offices, people who talked about it were betrayers of the Congress as well as the people. He also felt that if after hundreds of thousands of people had gone to jail and suffered in the cause of the country at the call of the Congress after the Independence resolution was passed, Congress decided on accepting offices, they would be betraying those who had sacrificed their all for a mythical something. People would have no faith in the Congress in future.

Mr. Niranjan Sharma thought that Congressmen should accept offices as part of the tactics in warfare. He referred to Sir H.P. Mody's speech and said that he was revealing no secret in stating that a big party of vested interests consisting of Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Tej Bahadhur Sapru, Maharajas of Bikaner, Patiala, and Dharbhanga was in the process of formation with a view to fight the Congress. If Congress did not accept offices, then offices would be gladly accepted by this new party. This, the people should prevent.

"SHAMEFUL"

Mr. Kashiprasadsingh felt that it would be futile for the Congress to think of accepting offices

(Continued in Column 5)

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WAR FEVER TELLS ON ITALIAN FINANCES

Cost Of Military Preparations Increases Unfavourable International Balance

In a wireless message dated July 26 from Rome to the "New York Times," Mr. Arnaldo Cortesi says:—The decree issued this week authorizing the government to allow the gold reserves of the Bank of Italy to fall below the statutory 40 per cent of circulation is the first symptom that Italy is beginning to feel the strain of was preparation, coming at the end of a long period of economic depression.

Whether or not this necessarily means the devaluation of the lira is to follow as a logical consequence still remains to be seen. The government says it does not; financial and banking circles think it does. But in any case, the fact that Italy is compelled to draw on her gold reserves to pay for purchases abroad is an omen whose significance cannot be overlooked.

COST OF PREPARTIONS

From a purely financial viewpoint the situation cannot be considered very bad. According to the last Treasury statement, the total expenses for preparation in East Africa amounted to dol. 81,000,000 up to the end of June. Some discrepancy exists between this figure ond those given by technical and financial publications, such as the Rivista Bancaria, which estimates emergency expenses incurred so far for the war against Ethiopia as about dol. 21,000,000 greater.

Even assuming this higher figure is correct, the burden is not intolerable, since it amounts to about 5 per cent. of the total expenditure of the government for one year and considerably less than 1 per cent. of the total internal public debt.

To the East African expenses, however, must be added the cost of the large army Premier Mussolini considers necessary to keep under arms at home in view of the uncertainty of the general European situation. For purposes of calculation this force may be reckoned at 400,000 men, more than would be considered usual in normal times, at present under arms in the homeland of Italy alone.

TROOPS COST MONEY

One man's keep in the army is about 75 cents a day. This extra burden, therefore, works out at approximately dol. 1000,000,000 a year. Between fifteen and twenty million dollars a month is being appropriated for East African preparations. Therefore the conclusion is reached that money is being spent for military purposes at the yearly rate of dol. 300,000,000 more than under normal conditions.

The budget has responded remarkably weel to the additional calls made upon it. Fortunately for the government, in fact, the Italo-Ethiopian vrisis coincides with a period when the general financial and economic situation is showing the first decided signs of recovery since the beginning of the depression,

Despite the heavy military expenses at home and the vast sums spent for East Africa, the total budget deficit at the end of the fiscal year that closed June 31 was considerably less than for the previous year. The exact figures are 2,428,000,000 lira against 3,766,000,000. It is true that emergency expenses ran only for half the fiscal year, but even if they had run for the whole year, the fideficit would probably have been no greater than in 1933 and 1934.

When the effect is considered of war in East Africa on Italy's balance of international payments the situation is not so rosy. Indeed, it is here that the pinch principally is felt. Italy's trade balance shows a deficit that even the recently adopted severe import restrictions have proved powerless to remedy. Moreover, since the beginning of the depression there has been a great curtailment of invisible export, such aa tourist expenses, emigrants' remittances, earnings of the mercantile marine, etc..

LARGE IMPORTS NECESSITATED

On top of all this came the Italo-Ethiopian crises, which made it necessary to incur heavy expenses abroad, not compensated by a corresponding increase in exports. The result has been that the outgo now greatly exceeds the income in the balance of international payments, which, even before, was at best in a state of instability.

This explains why the government suddenly found it necessary to dip its hands into the Bank of Italy's gold reserves to pay for purchases abroad.

What is not clear is whether the payments that must be made abroad in gold are of a recurrent nature. In other words, will the present raid on the reserves of the Bank of Italy be followed by others? The fate of the lira depends on the reply to this Vital question.

Thinking Italians certainly regard the situation with misgiving. The same cannot be said of the ordinary man on the street. He takes the view that what happens to the lira is Premier Mussolini's problem, not his.

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION

Akola Merchants On Delimitation Proposals

(From A Correspondent)

AKOLA (By Mail).

A pubic meeting of Akola Merchants was held on Monday the 19th instant in the Cotton Market Hall under the Presidentship of Seth Gopaldasji Mohota. Several important Merchants of various trades were present. The meeting was called to discuss the representation of Commerce and Industry in the Reformed Provincial Assembly.

The President in his introductory speech dealt at length the inadequate representation of Commerce and Industry in the New Reforms and showed the unjustifiable nature of the present franchise qualifications for the Commerce and Industry seat of the Province.

Sjt. Aidanji Mohota then moved the following resolution with a speech "The proposals for the Delimitation of the Constituencies of the C.P. and Berar Legislative Assembly one seat is allotted to Berar Commerce and Industry constituency. According to the proposed franchise qualifications, only the factory owners and companies with a capital of Rs. 25,000 shall be entitled to vote for electing the representative of this constituency. This public meeting of the Akola Merchants is of opinion that according to the above qualifications, only the industry is represented. Many merchants of the Province remain un-enfranchised. Therefore this meeting requests the Central Provinces Government that together with the present qualifications, the members of the Berar Chamber of Commerce should also be enfranchised, so that the mercantile community shall have representation in the Commerce and Industry election."

The resolution was ably seconded by Sjt. Kisanlalji Goenka.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

BOMBAY BOARD OF RESERVE BANK

Election Of Members Fixed For November 12

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

The Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India met this morning at the Imperial Bank buildings for one hour, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan presiding. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Lala Shriram Shankar, Sir Ramachandra Rao, Haji Ismail Sait, and U. Pobyaw were present.

The Board selected the Bombay register for the purpose of replacing two nominated Directors.

The Board decided that the election of the members to the Bombay Board will be held on November 12 and the registration of transfers of shares from and to the Bombay register shall be suspended from October 2 until the election takes place.

The same date has been fixed for the election to the local Boards in Calcutta. Delhi, Madras and Rangoon areas—United Press.

NUMISMATIC FIND NEAR KAMERJ

NADIAD, (By Mail)

Interest has been aroused among numismatists in Gujarat by the discovery of some silver and copper coins on the ancient site of a fortress at some distance from Kamrej. They are believed to date back to the days of Sultan Ahmadshah I of Gujarat (1411-1441 A.D.) who founded Ahmedabad on the bank of the Sabarmati and Amnagar on the bank of the Hathmati. The coins may yield useful data of antiquarian, historical, chronological and artistic importance concerning the eventful period of the history of Gujarat.—A.P.

Church Auctioned For Taxes

MADRID (By Mail).

The old Church of San Diego here is put to auction as the Church organisation has not been able to pay taxes.—United Press.

RELEASE ALL DETENUS

M.L.As. Give Notice Of Resolution For Simla Session

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Some very interesting resolutions are likely to come up before the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly. One such resolution standing in the names of Messrs. Mohanlal Saxena, N. V. Gadgil K. M. Jedhe and Dr. N. B. Khare, runs as follows:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the major portion of the one crore and fifteen lakhs set apart by the Government of India for work in rural areas be spent on the development of village industries."

RELEASE DETENUS.

Through another resolution the same members strongly urge on the Government to release or direct the release of fall political prisoners detained wihtout trial.

Other motions given joint notice by the above members relate to the appointment of a committee of Assembly members to enquire and report on the position of Indian trade with foreign countries and suggest suitable and effective remedies for improving the same; resuscitation of handloom industry; protection of workers during periods of sickness; collection of unemployment statistics; manufacture of locomotive requirements within railway workshops etc.—United Press.

GAEKWAR'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

Collections Expected To Reach 15 To 20 Lakhs

BARODA, August 25

Committees are being appointed in various parts of the State for Diamond Jubilee celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

The Central Working Committee has reiterated the plea of contributions being purely voluntary. Dewan Sir Krishnamachariar has opened the subscription list with a subscription of Rs. 5,000. The first meeting of the Central Publicity Committee, which was recently held under the presidentship of Mr. S.V. Mukherjee, has decided to get several posters printed urging people to contribute to the Fund, a greater portion of which, it is stated, will be spent for the uplift of rural population. It has also been decided to publish a commemoration volume on the occasion.

The Baroda State Prajamandal is also evolving an independent scheme for celebrating the occasion.

The Fund is expected to reach a high figure ranging from 15 to 20 lakhs of rupees.—United Press.

NEW LABOUR ORGANISATION

Ahmedabad Congress Socialists' Move

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 25.

Efforts are being made to start a new Labour Association at Ahmedabad. Preliminary meetings were held for the purpose and arrangements are practically complete. The new Association has got the backing of certain members of the Congress Socialist Party.—United Press.

JUROR FINED FOR ABSENCE

BARODA, Aug. 25.

News has been received from Surat that the Sessions that the Sessions Judge has fined a Juror Mr. Nanabhai Bhimbhai Dalal. for remaining absent from the court.—United Press.

Negro Sportsman To Form Foreign Legion For Abyssinia

LONDON (By Mail).

The Negro sportsman Eastman intends to form a foreign legion in America along with the Negroes to support Abyssinia. He was an under-officer in a British regiment during the Great War. —United Press.

Street Accidents In U. S. Exceed War Casualties

NEW YORK (By Mail).

The police of New York have posted posters pointing out that street accidents were responsible for more dead and wounded than the American Legion suffered during the World War.

In 18 months the Amerrcan Expeditionary Corps lost 51 thousand in dead and 183 thousand in wounded. But during 18 months ending June 20th last, 51 thousand dead and 1,304,000 wounded were the casualties due to street accidents.—United Press.

EGYPT STANDS FOR ABYSSINIA

Prince Ismail And Over 1,700 Volunteers To Join Ethiopian Army

CAIRO (By Mail).

All papers here including the "Copt" are against Italy. The Wafd (National) Party issues a manifesto calling formation of a Volunteer Corps to support Abyssinia As in Abyssinia, the Egyptian Muslims and the Copt population have formed a Muslim and Christian united front against Italy. The former Egyptian officers are reporting themselves for service in the Abyssinian Army.

Prnce Ismail Daud, President of the Egyptian Committee to support Abyssinia, has volunteered his service in the Abyssinian Army. Till now 1,780 Egyptians have thus reported themselves.—United Press.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN ADYAR SCHOOL

Court Of Honour Elects Its President

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

The principal of Self-Government which flourishes in the Besant Memorial School, Adyar, has found its highest embodiment in the Court which Dr. Arundale (President of the Trust) inaugurated to-day. The members of the Court numbering eight, including two girls, had been elected a week before, and the members elected their President.

The President of the Court of Honour (Radha Shri Ram, a young girl of 12 years) promised to conduct the proceedings of the Court with fairness and dignity.

Explaining the purpose of the Court of Honour, Dr. Arundale said:

"The purpose of the Court of Honour is to set and to maintain, with the co-operation of the members of the staff and all the students a great Code of Honour and dignity and refinement and kindliness of the part of the school as a whole and of every student member in it.

Sooner or later, there must be self-government for us all. We must be above all lower laws; we must be able to mould our lives beautifully with our own laws, according to our wisdom, our own purpose. The object of this Court is to set the feet of our young brethern here on that way which leads to self-government, so that in course of time, the school may entirely govern itself of course with the help and advice of the elders."

Shrimati Rukmini Arundale congratulating the members of the Court referred to the school of Pythagoras as an example for them to follow, until with great influence and increasing facilities the Besant Memorial School might some day become a Besant University.—United Press.

PLEADER'S SON GETS MONTH AND FINE

Sequel To Outraging Modesty Of School Girls

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, August 24

On two separate charges of outraging the modesty of two schoolgoing girls of respectable families, Dattatraya Rangarao Chitre, a son of a pleader, was convicted to-day by Mr. R. K. Chiplunkar, the City Magistrate of Thana, and was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

"NO NOISE" ORDER IN BARODA

The District Magistrate of Baroda has set a fine example to similar functionaries in big cities in Gujarat and Kathiawar by prohibiting the noise amounting to a nuisance, disturbing the State offices and private residents near the Baroda railway station, Sursagar, and Mandvi premises where gramophones and radio sets continually get on the peoples' nerves in the day time. Arrangements are being planned in other cities for protecting the people against the noises made by the rattle of wheels, the honking of motor horns, the raucous cries of street-hawkers, and the blare of gramophone records and broadcast music.—A.P.

Industrialising Dutch Indies

AMSTERDAM (By Mail).

The Director of Economics in the Dutch Indies Government declared before the Popular Assembly that the Government intends to industrialise the Dutch East Indies.

The Government also considers measures against those countries which refuse to import Dutch Indies products. The giving of export premiums is also intended both for Dutch India and Holland.—United Press.

SUDDEN BURST OF RAIN

After Break Of Fortnight Monsoon Comes Back To Bombay

After a break of nearly a fortnight, Bombay has again been having heavy downpour of rain. Since Saturday morning the skies have been clouded. The Fort area had as much as six inches of rain since Saturday morning, while the other parts of the city have had also a fairly good share. After the first week of August the Monsoon slowly weakens and by about the middle of September the monsoon is over. During the last fortnight, Bombay has not had its usual quota, while monsoon has been very active in the North of the country resulting in Floods.

It suddenly made its appearance on Saturday morning. The few drizzles in the morning did not put the office going people on their guard and it resulted in many of them being drenched. On Sunday is a Holiday, since the early hours of the morning, there has been a continuous downpour which stopped only at about 11 a.m.

So far Bombay has had 6 inches and 56 cents. of rain above the normal. The following table would give an idea of the rainfall during this year as well as last year.

	last 24 hours	from June 1
	1935	
Colaba	3.40	60.33
Fort	5.40	96.51
Byculla	2.72	72.29
	1934	
	On 25th Aug.	From June 1.
Colaba	0.23	63.11
Fort	0.40	85.12
Byculla	0.31	71.41
Matunga	0.17	72.41

From 8 a.m. till 12.30 in the afternoon on Sunday Bombay had 1.73 inches of rain.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN KONKAN

Rainfall Will Decrease In Western Himalayas

POONA, Aug. 24.

The monsoon is active in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Konkan and Malabar and weak elsewhere. Widespread thunderstorms occurred in Western Himalayas, interior of peninsula and Lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, Central Provinces, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and South-East Madras while a few falls have occurred in Burma, Orissa, West United Provinces, Baluchistan, Sind, Gujarat and North Madras Coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Naya Dunka 3 inches; Gaya and Gharrapunji 2 each; Jalpaiguri and Chaibasa 1-1/2 each; Mymensingh 1; Nagpur 1; Montgomery and Murree 1 each; Sholapur 2; Raichur and Bangalore 1-1/2 each; and Karwar, Mangalore and Nellore 1 each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in the Western Himalayas and continue to be fairly widespread in Chota Nagpur, Bengal and Peninsula and occur locally in Central Provinces, East United Provinces and Assam.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 2,450 miles away with the epicentral region apparently near latitude 4 degrees south longitude 100 degrees east south-west of Sumatra was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 7-35 p.m. I. S. T. Friday, 23rd August. A. P.

ALL INDIA WEATHER REPORT

Widespread Thunderstorm In Interior

POONA, August 25.

The monsoon is weak except in the Malabar; Konkan, the Central Provinces, North Bengal and Tenasserim. Widespread thunderstorm and rain occured in the interior of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras, Deccan, North Madras Coast, Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central India, the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, and South-East Madras. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Orrissa, East United Provinces, Baluchistan and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Mergui and Tavoy 2 inches each; Victoria .1; Dinajpur and Purnea 2 each; Mymensingh 1½; Dehra Dun 2; Senoi and Saugar 1½ each; Bombay Yellore and Anantpore 3 each; Trinchinopoly and Cuddapha 2 each; Kodaikanal 1½ each; Ratnagiri, Bangalore, Mangalore and Salem 1 each.

FORCASE: Fairly widespread rain will occur in the peninsula, the Central Provinces, and Tenasserim.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 24-8-1935.

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours —.019 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.6 1.6 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.7 1.0 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 133 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hours.

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 1/). 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.11 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.14 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.96 inches.

Weather Remarks Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24-8-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-45 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29 99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please substact from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

C. P. COUNCIL PROROGUED

NAGPUR, August 24

His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, Governor, Central Provinces, has prorogued the C. P. Legislative Council.—United Press.

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OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENTS AT AHMEDNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, Aug. 24

The open Tennis Tournaments will begin here on Monday the 26th instance under the auspices of the Ahmednagar Gymkhana and there is a great deal of interest evinced in the various Singles, Doubles and Mixed Doubles ties.

The Indian Institution, Hospital Club, Vishram Bagh Men's and Ladies Clubs and others along with tried veterans of tennis like Mr. Bhandarkar from Bombay and Messrs: Kainan and Nam Joshi brothers from Poona, are to take part in the tournament.

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

(Continued From Page 6)

and dreams of the Grandeur that Was Rome; and Hitler thinks of the heroes of the Nibelungenlied. But whether he fancies himself most as Siegfried, or Frederick Barbarossa,—he thinks always of a scheme of society static, primitive, authoritarian, in which the lot of the individual is to do his duty as his leaders tell him, without thought or question as to the justice of their commands. And the leaders justify their commands as the heritage of their common forbears, the earnest of their erstwhile glory and promise of their future triumphs. Without faith in one's parentage, without thought of maintaining one's centuries old heritage,—and what a heritage!—one can never hope to fulfil one's own destiny, to achieve one's own mission in life. Hence the zeal with which Fascist casuists proclaim the promise of the race—even though their actions and policies lead their people back again into the dark graves of primitive savagery.

Can Earthquakes Be Forestalled ?

USE OF "TILTOMETER" IN JAPAN

Colaba Meteorologist Explains Phenomenon

BOMBAY, August 20.

Speaking at the Rotary Club, Bombay, to-day, Dr. S. C. Roy, Meteorologist in charge of the Colaba Observatory described how the phenomenon of an earthquake is brought about. He said:—

To understand why the earthquakes we are naturally led to enquire what is within the earth. The miner has the terse expression,—"Beyond the pick it is dark". The metaphysician will however tell us that the real is the invisible.

This is eminently true of the earth. The real earth is not its visible skin but the visible skin plus the much bulkier hidden stuff within. To detail the various investigations which combine to give us our present tentative conception of the earth is beyond the scope of this address. I shall give here only a brief outline of that conception which, to use the language of the automobile prospectus, is the latest model of the Earth.

EARTH'S CONSTITUTION

Heavy Interior:—We learnt in our childhood that the earth is a spheroid whose equatorial radius is about 4000 miles and whose polar radius is slightly less. The earth has also been weiged and its mass has been found to be 1,3X1025 pounds. Compared to an equally-sized globe of water, the earth, therefore, weighs five and one half times as much. The visible rocks which form the earth's crust which we can ever explore are only about one half as dense as the earth as a whole. We infer two causes for this high average density of the earth.

Firstly, the compression of the earth's material in the interior under its own weight and secondly, the prevalence of specially heavy material in the core. One could of course spin out a long romance about tons and tons of platinum and gold hidden away in the bowels of the earth, the discovery of which should provide an easy solution of the present monetary problems of the world. Unfortunately we have reasons to infer that the main constituent of the earth's core is not platinum or gold but is only metallic irn alloyed with a small proportion of nickel.

Temperature in the interior:—We now pass on to consider the thermal state of the interior of the earth. We have definite temperature data only for a mile or so of the earth's crust from measurements in deep borings. These measurements dennitely show that the earth's temperature increases with depth—a fair average being 40 degrees C—50 degrees C. per mile. The temperature certainly increases below the 1-mile depth for we have many active volcanoes which emit cinders and lavas having temperatures of 1,000 degrees C. or more. Such temperatures would be found at a depth of about 20 miles if the temperature increased approximately at the rate as it is near the surface. Whether the temperature goes on increasing with depth down to the centre of the earth one cannot tell definitely but a logical deduction from the theory of the origin of the earth seems to suggest that the temperature of the earth's core must be several times the temperature of the vivid "white heat" of the blacksmith's forge.

Statification of the Earth:—Briefly therefore our earth consists of a thin crust of rigid material resting on a plastic interior with a very not and heavy core. The science of seismology has in recent years collected convincing evidence for the belief that the earth's central core is surrounded by a series of shells of different thickness, each with its own distinct properties. An earthquake sends out waves of various kinds from its origin just as wireless waves are radiated out from an aerial. The earthquake signals are recorded by seismographs after they traverse the earth for various distances and along various paths, after having penetrated to various depths. The rate of travel of a seismic wave depends on the density and the elastic properties of the material in its path. The earthquake signals when decoded indicate therefore the paths followed by them and the properties of the materials through which they have passed, thus revealing some of the mysteries of the earth's interior. The latest model of the earth in the light of seismic evidence is as follows: (1) We have first the "Central core of liquid iron and nickel" about 2,000 miles in radius, (2) then a "transition layer" of iron and silicate about 870 miles thick, (3) next a "silicate shell" of about 1,000 miles thick and (4) lastly, the outer crust or the skin about forty miles thick. The outer crust is again divided into three layers: (1) the "granitic layer", about eight miles in thickness, including the sedimentary layer, which is two or three miles thick, (2) the "basaltic layer" about sixteen miles in thickness and (3) the "ultrabasic layer" about fourteen miles thick.

ISOSTACY

We shall now consider briefly the mechanism by which the earth's surface irregularities are maintained. The highest point of the earth is the Mount Everest which is more than 5 miles in elevation. The greatest depression of the earth's surface as measured in the "Planet Deep" near the Philippine Archipelago by the Emden, a vessel of the German Navy, is about 7 miles. The stress difference between the "Planet Deep" and the Mt. Everest is equivalent to the weight of about 10 miles of normal rocks. It is known that there is no earth material sufficiently strong to withstand crushing under such a great weight. Why is it then that the Mt. Everest is not sinking down to the sea level or that the suboceanic crust at the "Planet Deep" is not raising its head above the oceanic surface? This is explained on the theory that the light solid crust of the earth rests on the comparatively dense plastic subcrustal material in a condition of equilibrium like ice-bergs floating in oceanic water.

EVEREST'S OBSERVATIONS

This condition of equilibrium is better known as "Isostacy" or the principle of compensation. On this view mountains and table lands are not extra loads on the earth's surface, their additional weight to elevation being balanced by a corresponding deficiency in weight at the roots sunk in the substratum. The origin of the modern doctrine of isostacy can be traced to a discussion in 1854 by John Henry Pratt, Archdeacon of Calcutta, of the observations of plumline deflections made by Everest near the Himalayas. These observations indicated that the lofty mountains had very small effect on the plumline. Similar observations made subsequently in other parts of the world confirmed the observations of Everest in India. The smallness of the disturbance of gravity due to the visible surface topography follows as a natural consequence of the compensations principle stated above.

A clear exposition of the principle is however due to George B. Airy, the then Astronomer Royal, Greenwich Observatory. The doctrine of isostacy implies essentially a condition of stability of the earth's crust. It means that a vertical column of the earth of sufficiently large cross-section extending from the earth's surface down to a definite level in the substratum contains an equal amount of matter everywhere whether it is under lofty mountains, under low plains or under the sea itself. Geological processes may disturb this equality only locally and temporarily but are unable permanently to alter the general condition of equilibrium.

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION

Various forces must have worked together to mould the earth to its present shape. I shall mention here only one process which has probably been continuously active since the beginning of the geological time but which is so simple that its influence in shaping the history of the earth's crust is liable to be overlooked. This is the phenomena of erosion and sedimentation. Vast quantities of water fall to the earth each year. A rainfall of 30 inches a year amounts to about one mile in every 2000 years and during the whole of the sedimentary are of the earth about million miles of rain could have fallen. This, of course, means that by evaporation and precipitation the ocean waters have been used over and over again. This transfer of water from the oceans to the continents and then back into the oceans would be of no geological consequence but for the resulting erosion of the exposed surface of the earth. The water that runs into the sea carries much material in suspension from the elevated regions. Erosion and sedimentation, therefore, are continuously unloading certain portions of the earth's crust and overloading other parts. There is therefore a bending down of the crust under the sediments and deflection upwards of the crust under the eroded areas.

EARTHQUAKES.

Such underloading and overloading by erosion and sedimentation, therefore, mean a local disturbance of the isostatic equilibrium with resulting strain in the earth's crust. The crust has, however, only a limited strength to stand such strain and therefore occasionally looks for relief through quick adjustments,—the result being what we call earthquakes.

SEISMIC GEOGRAPHY.

The principal seismic regions of the globe lie near two large belts:—one extends round the Pacific Ocean through the American coasts, Japanese islands and the East Indies and is called the "Circum-Pacific Belt," the other runs from the East Indies to the Atlantic Ocean through the Himalayas, the Caucasus and the Alps and is briefly described as the "Himalaya-Caucasia Belt". A little more than half of the earthquakes on record (54 per cent.) have occurred along the Himalaya-Caucasia Zone and about 40 per cent have occurred along the Pacific Zone. These great belts are not however seismic throughout. It is only that they include the greater part of the seismic regions of the world. These two general belts of seismicity are also the general belts of vulcanicity and mountain-building. The same general causes causes apparently underlie all. Whatever the causes might be certainly these are regions of great erosion and sedimentation where the doctrine of isostacy calls for large adjustments involving vertical and horizontal movements and faulting of the crustal layers.

ISOSTATIC ANOMALY.

The recent disastrous earthshakings in India have added to our interest in the study of earthquakes. Following the disaster in Nepal and Behar in January 1934, a series of very strong shocks occurred in south Tibet in December, and I was naturally led to suggest in a press interview that the Himalaya belt was passing through a period of marked seismic activity. The editor of a local newspaper commented as follows:—"We may view with equanimity the shaking of desolate and mountainous regions in Tibet but the prospect of further shocks in the neighbourhood of the Himalayas is not so pleasant." Unfortunately we have been faced with that very unpleasant situation within six months by the disaster at Quetta. We naturally enquire why is this present unusual activity near the Himalayas? It is not easy to give a direct and decisive reply to this question but I may mention here the results of some spirit-levelling operations in the Gangetic plain. These operations suggest that the gravity is systematically low over the great Gangetic plain and high over the flanks of the Himalayas and Vindhya Mountains. Notwithstanding enormous erosion of the Himalayas and sedimentation over the plains, the Indo-Gangetic valley is still underloaded with respect to the mountains to its north and south.

INDIAN SEISMIC BELT.

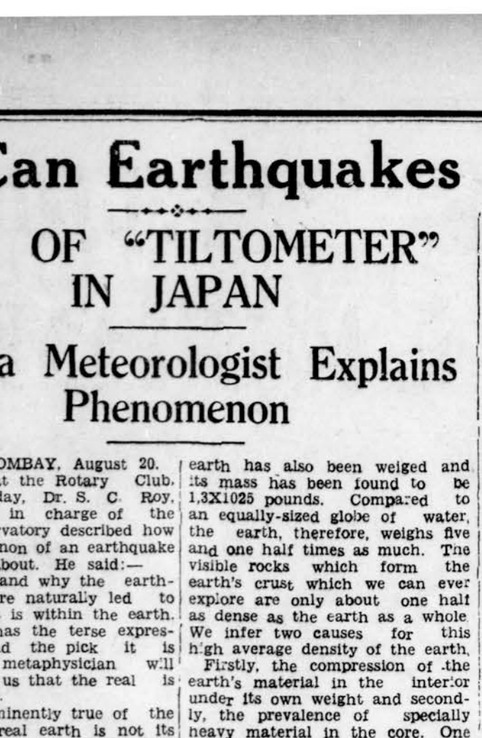
The main Indian seismic belt thus represents an area of local isostatic anomaly at the present time. One should therefore expect isostatic adjustments to occur in this region. The isostatic anomaly in the Indian seismic belt has been probably in existence for a long time. Why is it then that adjustments are not going on continuously? This is a very difficult question to answer. It is, however, not improbable that slow adjustments are continuously in progress but that disastrous results occur only when the strain is too severe to be withstood by the crust at certain weak regions.

Before I close my address I should make a few observations regarding the future possibilities of forestalling severe earthquakes. Although slight tremors occur over the globe at the average rate of about 5 every hour, a disastrous shock occurs only in several years. When it occurs, it does, however, bring with it untold misery to the area affected. It is no consolation to those who have suffered by a severe earthquake to be told that there were good reasons for it. The question is naturally asked why is it that the scientists with all their modern achievements are not able to forestall a severe earthquake. The reason is of course obvious because a natural phenomenon can be foreseen only if it is preceded by some previous indications. There have been a number of suggestions regarding the immediate causes of earthquakes such as cold waves and heat waves, lunar and solar tidal action etc., but none of these suggestions have brought us any near to the solution of the problem. Some astrologers maintain that they can forestall earthquake calamities, but I have grave doubts if they ever succeeded in forestalling a disastrous earthquake in time and space.

JAPANESE DEVICE.

I must, however, mention, here a very important scientific observation in Japan which seems to show that a great earthquake there is usually preceded by a tilting of the ground several hours before it actually occurs. The Japanese have invented an instrument for measuring such tilts. The United States of America have set up several such instruments in their earthquake zones to test the point. If Japanese observation proves to be true in general over all seismic belts, then this should provide a valuable means of obtaining a few hours' notice of disastrous earthquake. Rugular daily registration of earthquakes by seismographs helps us in identifying the specially threatened regions. If tilting of the ground be an invartable precurssor of strong shocks, a good scatter of tiltometers in those thereatened regions may provide a solution of the problem. But for any advance in this direction in India it would

(Continued on page 13).



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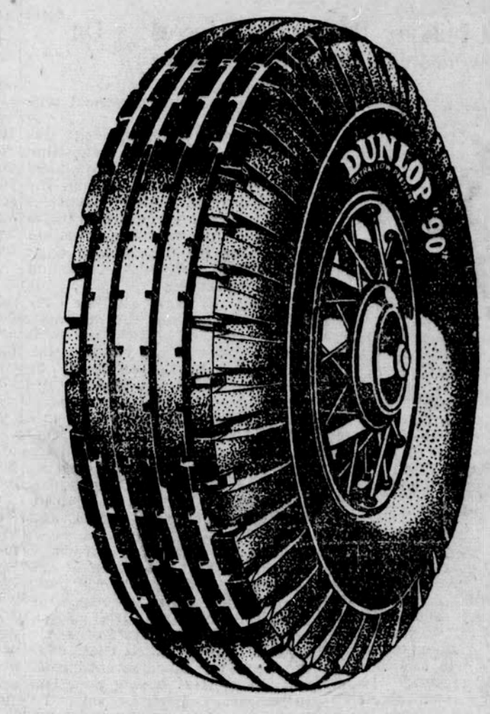

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WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Movement Slowly Gaining Strength, Despite Setback In Agricultural Credit Organisations

The following are extracts from the report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) for the year ending 31st March 1934

Though the report on the working of co-operative societies in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1933-34 shows the movement still to be labouring under great difficulties brougnt about by the economic depression, there are signs in the report, borne out by conditions in the sphere of co-operation a sit exists at the present moment, that the moment is slowly gaining strength again and recovering from the unsatisfactory condition into which it had fallen. Though Government are still unable to assist the movement as much as they would wish, it has been possible to do more in the year under report than in the preceding year, while projects now on hand show that Government are fully alive to the needs of the co-operative movement and are determined to do everything possible to foster and strengthen it.

ELEMENT OF STABILITY

The fall in number of societies is almost wholly accounted for by the agricultural credit societies. This is easily understandable. Though the winding up of some of these societies no doubt represented a defeat of entirely conscientious endeavour by circumstances too strong for it, it is a fact that much of that which the depression has weeded out of the co-operative movement, both among members and among societies, has been an element which was not intrinsically sound and which, though able to "carry on" under prosperous conditions, tended to hamper rather than to assist a sound development of the movement. The collapse of any unsound element under stress of economic conditions does not represent a calamity for the movement as a whole. There is a growing appreciation of the fact that indiscriminate membership is likely to lead a society into considerable trouble and is strictly to be avoided, while the satisfactory increase in the amount of owned capital, in the shape of reserve fund and share capital represents the growth of a very significant element of stability in the movement.

If agricultural credit societies have further decreased in the year under report the unmber of agricultural non-credit societies increased by 14 and a growing appreciation of the benefits to be derived from purchase and sale of agriculturists' requisites and produce on a co-operative basis represents a development which tended to enable the movement as a whole to extend considerable benefit to the agriculturist.

Transactions between the societies and the central banks which had come to a stand-still for some time have been revived to a great extent, and with it a feeling of mutual trust and confidence.

From the report of the working of the societies in 1933-34 it is satisfactory to note also that the societies are doing their best to help the agriculturist to meet changed conditions by reducing their rate of interest on loans for agricultural necessities and improvements to the utmost extent possible without sacrificing sound business principles.

This experiment has been made in the Deccan and the Karnatak; reduction has been allowed on condition—

(1) that no loss is incurred on the year's working;

(2) that all the interest outstanding is recovered from every member; and

(3) that a certain minimum percentage of recovery on account of principle is also affected

This concession is temporary only and is intended to assist societies in this time of difficulty. But, as might be expected, it has greatly improved the tone of the societies concerned—especially in the direction of revival of mutual pressure to discharge liabilities.

Another factor that has continued to work towards improvement in the tone of the societies has been the continuance, and indeed addition in numbers, of the Special Recovery Officers. Resort to their services has been made only in cases of wilful default. But the fact that these officers secure prompt and effective execution of the societies' awards has greatly dissipated the impression in the minds of defaulters that co-operative societies would not resort to coercive process for the recovery of dues. This improvement in tone has been one which has often resulted from the mere presence of the Recovery Officers in a district.

OFFENCES ON INCREASE

As a contrast to the signs of consolidation in agricultural credit societies and the better management and running of co-operative banks, it ie regrettable to note that criminal offences by office-bearers of co-operative societies are on the increase. The most efficient safeguard against these offences can only be the active interest taken by the members of societies in their working.

Government are of opinion that the working of the societies in the year under report has shown marked improvement. Government as well as co-operators throughout the Presidency are grateful to Sir Chunilal Mehta for his work both as President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute and as Chairman of the Provincial Bank. In thanking Mr. Panjabi, and Registrar, for guiding the movement so well in times of stress, Government wish to express their sincere thanks also to all those non-official workers whose devotion to the movement is helping it to tide over difficult times.

Turks Sympathise With Ethiopians

Consider Themselves Lucky Italian Fury Is Not Directed Against Them

In Turkey, as everywhere else in the world, the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is to-day one of the chief topics of conversation, (cables the Istambul correspondent the "New York Times").

Turkish readers, when they see daily accounts of Italy's threatening attitude, shake their heads, as much as to say: "The great powers still have not changed."

Then, as likely as not, they breathe a sigh of relief, which may be interpreted as:

"Thank heaven, this kind of thing no longer happens to us."

Throughout the nineteenth century, and until the Treaty of Lausanne, Turkey, or rather the Ottoman Empire, was the happy hunting ground for the great powers, and her vast possessions from the Persian Gulf to the Danube were regarded as ripening fruit which might fall into their hands at any moment. Whenever a plum fell to one particular power, the others pretended righteous indignation until their appetites also were appeased.

It was only with the advent of Mustapha Kemal Ataturk that this constant denuding of the Turkish tree ceased and the founations of the new Turkey safe from foreign aggression were laid.

HEED PAID TO DEFENSE

An ultra-nationalstic policy has since been followed, and particular attention has been paid to defense. This is often criticized abroad, but events in Africa show right the Turks were. Had Ethiopia become a modern State like Turkey, with a highly trained army, it is doubtful whether its existence as an independent State would now be threatened. It may be recalled that Italy for many years cast longing eyes on parts of Turkey, particularly part of Anatolia, and that after the World War she occupied certain strategic points there.

If the new Tukish regime had been less prompt then to take steps to safeguard the country from any future foreign aggression, it may be assumed that the Italian need for colonial expansion would have found a goal nearer home and easier of attainmen than Ethiopia.

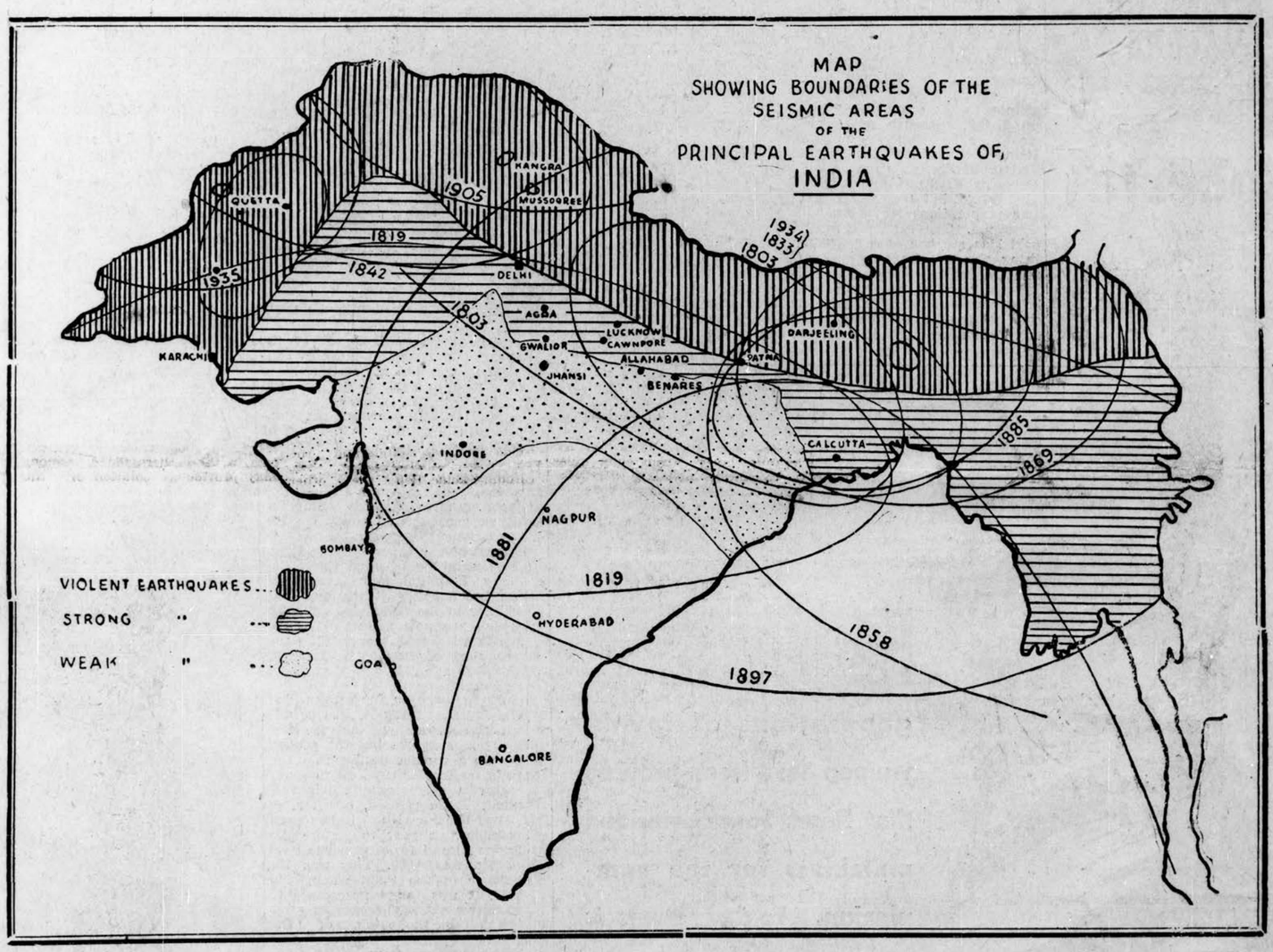
The Turks are fully alive to this situation, and while sympathizing with the Ethiopians cannot help congratulating themselves that the Italian fury has been unloosed in another part of the world.

EARTHQUAKE RISKS & THEIR PREVENTION

Competency of Design is Essential to Ensure Successful Performance of Buildings in an Earthquake.

Too frequently buildings in seismic areas have been designed without due regard to the severe requirements imposed. This occurs in spite of previous warnings in every earthquake. There have been many contributing causes for incompetent designs such as unenforced and inadequate building regulations and often an inordinate desire for maximum speculative profit, even though safety of construction is sacrificed.

Since the knowledge required to ensure the safety of buildings in earthquakes is available, it should be put to use. This requires close co-operation of architects, engineers and owners. A competent design will result thereby, and when properly executed will produce a building that remains intact though shaken back and forth by a tremendous horizontal force.



WORKMANSHIP AND INSPECTION

The selection of a suitable type of construction, even with competent design, is not sufficient in itself to guarantee the integrity of a structure. Skilled workmanship and careful inspection to ensure the intention of the designer being carried out, are equally essential. The most carefully prepared design and the best possible specifications require proper execution by a competent contractor, under the direction of an inspector, who has an intimate knowledge of the requirements of earthquake-resistant construction from the requirements of sound engineering and good workmanship.

CONCLUSIONS

Fundamental conclusions drawn from the study of any individual earthquake and from the entire historical record of such catastrophes do not differ materially. The warnings, lessons, and principles of design for earthquake-resistant structures, lead to conclusions which neither building designer, owner, nor building occupant can safely ignore.

(A) A study of seismological records and the effect of earthquakes in India leads to the conclusions that:

(1) No district in Northern India is immune to earthquakes of destructve intensity, and such disturbances may be expected in the future.

(2) The hazard to life warrants provision against earthquake forces in the supposedly safest parts of the country.

(3) The frequency and probable intensity of earthquakes vary widely. The seismic activity of the individual district must be recognised in drafting adequate building regulations and in the design of structures.

(B) Analysis of the damage to buildings by intense shocks shows that:

(1) Well constructed and properly designed buildings have suffered less severe damage in major earthquakes than those of ordinary or mediocre quality.

(2) Buildings with structural frames designed to be earthquake-resistant, particularly when the frames of the buildings were braced by reinforced concrete walls and floors, have performed better than masonry buildings of wall-bearing type.

(C) Theories of design and details of construction have been tested in many earthquakes, showing that:

(1) Buildings of the rigid type designed to resist a horizontal force of one-tenth that due to gravity will safely withstand earthquakes of greater intensity than any ever experienced in India.

(2) Rigidity of construction is best obtained by combining reinforced concrete walls and floors with a structural frame of reinforced concrete.

(3) Foundation conditions materially influence extent of damage to buildings, structures on alluvial soil being most severely damaged, except those of rigid construction.

(4) Footings on soft soils must be interconnected to act as an integral unit.

(5) Masonry mortars lacking in cementing material and consequently of inadequate strength, combined with poor workmanship, have been largely responsible for the failure of masonry buildings.

(6) Irregularities of height and plan of buildings should be carefully provided for and a general limitation of 150 feet as the height of buildings in active seismic areas is desirable.

(D) Design factors and allowable working stresses for structural materials have been deduced from the performance of structure in service and from tests as follows:

(1) The main part of a structure in active seismic areas should be designed for a horizontal force equal to one-tenth of its weight and any supported load, except that a reduction in live load may be made depending upon the type of the structure or occupancy of the building. In localities of lesser seismic hazard, structures should be designed for horizontal forces of a magnitude to be determined by local conditions.

(2) Tanks, towers, chimneys, certain types of walls and similar structures present a special hazard and should be designed for a horizontal force not less than one-fifth the total of their weight and supported loads.

(3) Ornamental details and parapets should be designed for a horizontal force equal to their full weight.

Aside from any consideration of type of construction, suitability of materials design factors or working stresses, one is led to the conclusion that competent design and good construction are of fundamental importance. Careful execution of an adequate design is the essence of earthquake-resistant construction.

Every person who gives the matter any consideration is interested in the safe construction of buildings because his life is at stake. The building profession has the added responsibility of erecting safe structures to protect the life and property of the lay public. The financial man stands to lose huge sums by the destruction of buildings improperly or inadequately designed. The solution of the making of Indian communities safe against the destructive forces of earthquake is a common responsibility.

For further information regarding design of earthquake-resistant houses cut this out and send with your name and address to Dept. 'C', Post Box No. 397, Bombay.

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ASSURANCE TO IMPERIAL BANK SHAREHOLDERS

Advent Of Reserve Bank Will Not Affect Prospects, Says Chairman

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The following are extracts from the speech of the Chairman at the general meeting of shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India held in Madras recently:—

The year under review has seen the world striving to escape, with some decree of success, from the economic chaos of recent years. The chaos was itself created by the artificial conditions arising out of the Great War and the progress to recovery is even now impeded by artificial barriers to trade. Nevertheless, despite the short-sighted nationalism with which international commerce is beset on all sides, there are hopeful signs that trade is slowly but surely improving and that the obstacles in the way of a return to prosperity will be gradually overcome.

But it must not be thought that these obstacles are insignificant or that we can yet afford to regard the future with complacency. Great efforts are still required by all concerned before normal conditions are re-established and at no time in the history of the world, has there been a greater need both at home and abroad for an increase of the spirit of mutual tolerance and co-operation.

TROUBLES IN EUROPE.

In America we see a great country in the throes of huge experiment, in which the Administration is in conflict with political and capitalist interests and even with the Constitution itself: in Japan, excessive military expenditure is hanging a millstone round the neck of the people; and in Europe, we have not only Germany determined to re-arm at any cost but Italy making active preparations for a war in Abyssinia. The countries in the gold bloc are one after another being assailed—Italy is only nominally on the gold standard. Belgium has had to devalue the belga. France has only narrowly emerged from a financial crisis and it is now Holland's turn to defend its currency. Tariffs and import restrictions have a stranglehold on commerce which the nations can only partially relieve by complicated trade agreements one with another, while currency difficulties in some countries are so great that efforts are being made to exchange goods on a system of barter.

STERLING RECOVERY

Yet, as I have said, there are signs that world trade is improving and it is the countries linked to sterling which, with Great Britain leading the way, are making the best recovery to-day. I think you will agree that it is to the orthodox policy of our statesmen and financiers and to the readiness of our peoples to face realities, however unpalatable, that we owe this eminently satisfactory position.

So far as India is concerned, the one essential is that commodity prices should rise to a level which will provide the agriculturalist with an adequate livelihood. Only then will the trade of the country return to prosperous conditions. During the past year some progress has been made: the price of jute has recorded a satisfactory rise of 80 per cent., Burma paddy has risen by 35 per cent and cotton by 10 per cent. Wheat, however, although it shows an improvement remains at the low level of a little over Rs. 2 per maund, tea has lost ground, and cotton has recently been adversely affected by the uncertain conditions prevailing in the American market.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES UP.

In regard to Indian industries, jute mills, cotton mills and the iron and steel trade have all worked at improved profits this year. The continued growth of sugar cane mills throughout the country permits the ryot to find a ready market for a profitable crop and India should soon be self-supporting as regards sugar. An excise duty, approximately equal to the customs duty surcharge, has had the beneficial effect of discouraging further excessive expansion of the industry without crippling existing mills. I have, however, to express regret that the industry has not adequately organised itself in regard to marketing its products in order to obtain the full benefits of its present protection. Cut-throat competition among the Indian mills themselves indirectly affects the cultivator and it is to be hoped that the efforts now being made to form a marketing board in Southern India will prove successful and will be emulated in the north.

SILVER CRASH.

Gold exports have continued but on a diminished scale, the exports during the year under review aggregating Rs. 40 crores in value as against Rs. 55 crores in the previous year. Sterling exchange has consequently remained steady and the Reserve Bank of India during the last four months has been able to make regular sterling purchases at 1/6-1/8d. Some considerable speculation in silver has taken place this year consequent on the raising of the price by the American Treasury, the price in India rising at a bound from Rs. 65 to Rs. 84 per 100 tolas. America did not, however, continue to raise the price and, in the absence of encouragement from that quarter, the rate in India has fallen back below Rs. 70 and there is now a disturbingly large accumulation of stocks in Bombay.

As in the previous year, the Bank Rate has remained throughout the year at the low level for India of 3-1/2 per cent per annum. Money continued plentiful during the latter half of 1934 but improved trading conditions in the early part of 1935 created a better demand and these were succeeded by requirements for the share issue of the Reserve Bank of India and for bullion finance and stock exchange settlements. The usual slack season conditions now prevail.

ADVENT OF RESERVE BANK.

The outstanding event of the year so far as the Bank is concerned was the inauguration of the Reserve Bank of India on the 1st April last, when it assumed control of the Government Currency Offices and Public Debt Offices and took over the Public Accounts Departments of the Imperial Bank in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon. Elsewhere the Imperial Bank continues to conduct the Government treasury business as agents of the Reserve Bank. From the beginning of July, the Reserve Bank has undertaken its central banking functions as banker to the Scheduled Banks, which are now maintaining deposits with it in terms of the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

I now come to the affairs of the Imperial Bank itself. Our advances show a slight increase over last year's figures but the profits, due to a further decline in the yield on investments, do not register a corresponding improvement. I am pleased, however, to record the fact that it has been possible this year to restore the Reserve Fund to its previous level of Rs. 5,42,50,000. This was the balance of the Fund when, in 1931, it was found necessary to withdraw Rs. 42-1/2 lacs to meet the fall in the value of the Bank's security holdings. The appreciation in Government securities since then has been maintained, with the exception of 3-1/2 per cent paper which has had a recent set-back, and the book-value of our investments is now substantially below the market price.

Charges during the year have again been reduced, showing a saving of Rs. 27-1/2 lacs on the figures for 1930-31.

You will be pleased to know, Gentlemen, that it is the considered opinion of your Board that the prospects of the Imperial Bank will in no way be dimmed by the advent of the Reserve Bank of India. With the coming into force of the Imperial Bank of India (Amendment) Act on the 1st April last, the Bank has taken advantage of the removal of restrictions on its business to establish Executor and Trustee Departments at its three Local Head Offices and to expand the scope of its business in other directions in accordance with its extended charter. The Bank is now free to undertake foreign exchange business of every description and will no doubt obtain a fair share of India's external finance. It must not, however, be overlooked that the Bank's principal business lies in the financing of the internal trade and industry of the country and that its activities in the realm of foreign exchange must always be subordinate thereto.

Socialism Is Only Alternative To Fascism

"Economics Of Coloured Shirt" Is Leading World To Barbarism And Brutality

"That Fascism is leading the world to war and destruction of civilization and that such a catastrophe can only be prevented by a proletarian revolution," was the view expressed by Mr. Charles Mascarenhas in the course of his lecture on "Economics of Coloured Shirt" which he delivered under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party on Saturday evening.

In the course of his speech he observed:

WAR & RISE OF FASCISM.

The year 1914 marked the turning point in the evolution of capitalism. Since then it had been on the decline from which no recovery was possible. In 1917 workers' revolutions took place in Germany and Hungary. Capitalists were successful in bringing about a counter-revolution in both the countries. In 1920 the workers actually occupied the factories in Italy, but, thanks to inefficient leadership, they were not able to establish a Socialist State. On the other hand Mussolini an ex-Socialist marched on Rome and founded the first Fascist state. In Germany, after 1929, in spite of the increased sufferings of the workers as a result of the economic crisis, the vacillation of the Social Democrats and their refusal to form a united front with communists led to the rise of Hitler and the Nazis.

PROP OF CAPITALISM.

Fascism did not grow with staggering suddenness. The internal contradiction of capitalism—the increase in the productive forces of the world and the failure to distribute their products evenly led to the collapse of capitalism. Fascism was only an attempt to bolster up a decadent system.

It is a mistake to suppose that Fascism is a compromise between Socialism and Capitalism and that it means coming into power of the middle classes. On the other hand, in Fascist Germany the middle classes have been proletarianised. Fascism is really an attempt on the part of Big Business and the landed magnates to consolidate their power and protect their interests.

PROTENTS OF WAR

The intensification of the productive process in Germany must in the absence of colonies result in their ultimate destruction that is war. With Italy bent upon conquering Abyssinia Germany will in all probability attack Austria. This would mean the signal for another war a catstrophe which no man can view with equanimity. It is, therefore, the duty of all radical minded persons in the world to take immediate steps to see that such a state of affairs is not brought about. To him there were only one other altenative to Fascism and that was Socialism which meant a higher civilization and culture.

Mr. Ashoka Mehta who presided in winding up the proceedings vehemently denounced the mad preparations that were being made in all countries. Any future war which might break out any day would be unparalleled in its barbarity and brutality and it was the duty of one and all who respected humanity to work to avert such a disaster. He advocated an immediate anti-war front in India to carry on vigorous agitation against India's participation in any Imperialist wars.

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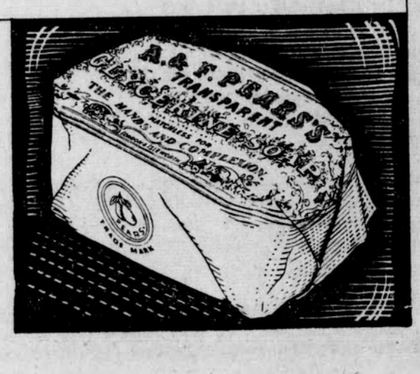

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Our South African Letter

Aftermath Of Feetham Commission Report

A VIRULENT WAVE OF WHITEMANISM

Colonel Reitz's South African Imperialism

(From Our Own Correspondent)
JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 5.

The first report of the Feetham Commission has been received with little satisfaction by the Indian Community of the Transvaal. The Transvaal Indian Congress held a public meeting to explain the recommendations of the Commission, but did not pass any resolution. While the Indian press have been disappointed with the report the European press have acclaimed with warmth as a wise compromise. Notwithstanding this fact, a section of Europeans in the local suburb of Ophirton has vehemently opposed the recommendations relating to their particular area and their leaders are makng a rapid propaganda in the press. One Municipal Councillor whose distinct object was to segregate the Indians at some lonely spot blames the Municipal Council for this recommendation and foretells the situation under which other parts of Johannesburg will also complain against the recommendations as residents and property owners are affected by the Feetham Report.

ANTI-INDIAN AGITATION

Anti-Indian agitation has taken a serious turn and plattelanders are busy carrying on propaganda against the Indians generally and traders particularly. The apostles of whitemanism are not slow to contend that Indians are entirely to blame for nearly all the ills of the country. The Chairman of the Reddingsbond (Mr. C.K. Smit) declared at Lichtenburg that the South African nation was asleep and oblivious to the Correspondent to the STAR exhorts the Union to take a firm stand on the Asiatic question as shown by General Botha when dealing with the Chinese question and the Orange Free State who would not allow the Indian within its borders.

HELOTS WITHIN THE EMPIRE

Col. Reitz, a minister of the Union Cabinet and an understudy of General Smuts who did not miss any opportunity of glorifying the might and majesty of the British Empire during the conference and joy-ride of the Empire Parliamentary Association in London had an embarrassment when he exhausted all the fine words of the dictionary in singing the praise of the Empire. In course of his speech he dealt with the idealism of the Empire and was at once confronted with the anomaly of inequality of Indians in South Africa. He had to confess that he could not expect his "Indian fellow-citizens" to cooperate when they as Indians were denied elementary civic rights. Col. Reitz pleaded guilty to the charge but explained away the difficulty by stating that those inescapable prejudices were not only between India and the rest of the Empire, but between India and the rest of the Empire, almost every other race. We do not know how the Indian delegates of the Parliamentary Association took this glorification of the Empire which classified Europeans and Non-Europeans into two distinct groups and instituted a disastrous colour-bar.

Col. Reitz referred to the Indians in South Africa as "Indian fellow citizens." but he forgot to point that barring even the civic rights, these citizens were treated as aliens by his country's legislation, that their commissions advocated "ghettos" for them and that they were asked to return to India to make whitemanism safe for all time in South Africa. Well, with the situation as it is, the Indians in India and South Africa have not the slightest reason to boast of the Empire or its achievements as they fling them to the gutter and shun them as untouchables.

NOTES IN BRIEF.

Sheik Ahmed Behardien, the Imam of a Capetown mosque exhorts the Muslims of South Africa to sympathise with Abyssinia and contribute money towards some such object as a Red Cross Service for the Abyssinian troops. He acts as the un-official representative of the Ethiopian emperor.

* * * *

The passive resistance of the unemployed marchers to the Union Buildings at Pretoria has collapsed. The Government remained adamant and they had to return to Johannesburg by taxes hired by a local weekly newspaper the "Sunday Express." The leader of the unemployed intends to make a mass demonstration on 10 October.

* * * *

SWAMI Bhawani Dayal has gone to Lourenzo Marques on a missionary trip to Portuguese East Africa at the invitation of the Lorenco Marques Bharat Samaj which is going to celebrate its third annual festival.

AHILYABAI ANNIVERSARY

(From Our Correspondent).
INDORE, Aug. 21.

A unique event of the next week will be the celebration of Ahilyabai Holkar's Anniversary which falls on the 27th instant. An interesting programme has been drawn up. Early in the day, prayers will be offered in all the state temples amid peal of bells and beat of drums. At 3 p.m. a meeting of the citizens, presided over by the Maharani, will be held at the Town Hall where tributes to the memory of Ahilyabai will be paid, and poems specially composed will be recited. This will be followed by a procession starting from the Town Hall and terminating at the old Palace. On the 28th, there will be women's meeting with Her Highness in the chair.

BAN LIFTED.

The ban on the pre export of cattle in the Rewa State has been lifted. Originally intended to prevent depletion of cattle from the State, this prohibition, in practice, far from securing the end in view, caused considerable hardship to agriculturists who could not obtain fair prices for their cattle. In order, therefore, to facilitate free trade in cattle, the Maharaja has sanctioned the cancellation of the restrictions as an experimental measure.

In the absence on leave out of India, of Dr. P. C. Basu, Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, Mr. Narayan Prasad Asthana has been appointed to act in his place.

CAN EARTHQUAKES BE FORESTALLED?

(Continued from page 10.)

be necessary to test the Japanese observation here in selected areas.

WHERE ENGINEERS CAN HELP

A few remarks about the important subject of Seismic Engineering and I have done. Warnings against the occurrence of disastrous earthquakes even if they were possible can only help in minimising loss of life. Disastrous loss of property due to earthquakes can be reduced only by development of the important science of seismic engineering, which will help us in building railways, water-supply systems and buildings etc., strong enough to withstand the unusual strains generated by violent seismic action. Seismology has already collected considerable information regarding the amplitude and accelerated of earth movements during great shocks. Such knowledge should be of help to Engineers in finding new principles and practices for construction. The suffering humanity may, therefore, hope that the science of seismic engineering will advance sufficiently in near future to mitigate loss of life and property when a disastrous earthquake occurs.

(Continued from Col. 6).

tion of further indebtedness is left over for another leaflet, it being observed however that there is ample scope for work similar to that which is being done in the name of Village Uplift and Village Reconstruction elsewhere at present in India.

REDEMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

New Scheme Of Issuing Govt. Bonds Of Value Equal To Amount Awarded To Sowcars By Valuation Boards

RAJPIPLA, August 23.

Mr. K. C. Parikh, a local pleader has submitted to the Dewan a scheme for the redemption of agricultural indebtedness existing in the State.

At the outset, he shows the present helpless condition of the agriculturists in general, with the aid of figures of rural indebtedness as ascertained in British India by expert inquiry and recounts the various steps that have been taken there as well as in some of the leading States of India towards its relief.

The indebtedness of the agriculturists of the State is estimated by him to be about 75 lakhs of rupees at the rate of rupees 50, the average debt per head of the agricultural population in British India, actual figures for the State having never been ascertained uptil now.

NO REPUDIATION OF DEBTS

The essentials of a good scheme of debt redemption are next examined, and in connection with it, it is laid down in the first place, it should not under any corcumstances provide for the entire repudiation of writing off of debts.

In order that agriculturists may not again fall into debts. it is desirable that the responsibility for the discharge of their existing debt should not be entirely done away with or taken up either by the Government or any other person or body on their behalf, but should be left to be borne by them.

No doubt, the burden should not be allowed to remain as heavy as it is today, but should be considerably reduced, and they should be given substantial relief in its discharge. Secondly, the scheme should not be unfair to the sowcars also. The sowcars have helped the agriculturists to tide over their difficult times by providing them with necessary finance in the past and even today are considered indispensable in the fabric of rural economy. Under the circumstances they should at least get back the principal amounts of their loans at a reasonable rate of interest.

Reference is then made, in the words of H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, the Governor of C. P. to the three stages for the permanent solution of the problem, to wit (i) the diminution of existing debt, (ii) the provision of means for the liquidation of what remains and (iii) the prevention of further indebtedness.

POWERS OF BOARD

Dealing with the first stage, it is recommended that in preference to a special Court as suggested by the local Committee, Debt Conciliation Boards composed of one president and two members should be established at least one in each of the talukas of the State, on the lines of those already warking in C. P. and recommended by the Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry, the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Committee and others, with this difference, however, that whereas while these outside boards work entirely on voluntary basis, these boards are recommended to be invested with powers to enforce settlement, if necessary, as settlement has been thought indispensable where liquidation of rural indebtedness wholesale as contemplated in the scheme is the object.

The scheme also lays down a definite method of taking accounts, allowing nothing more to the sowers than the principal sums lent by them with simple interest at a rate of six per cent per annum.

To prevent injustice being deliberately done to any of the parties, appointment only of men with perfect integrity and known respectability on the boards is recommended.

NEW BOARDS FOR OLD DEBTS

For the purpose of the liquidation of the amounts adjudged by the boards, the scheme does not favour the establishment of land mortgage banks as is being done at present in British India, because it is feared that bonks will be too much circumscribed in their operation by the necessity of safeguarding the interests of those who invest in these banks, to be able to advance sufficient money to the agriculturists to pay off their existing secured debts, not to speak of their unsecured liabilities

Besides, the successful operation of these banks would necessitate the appointment of men with expert knowledge of banking to guide their affairs and also a trained valuation staff to evaluate accurately the properties to be mortgaged with these banks. So, in their stead. the scheme recommends the issue of bonds by the Government of value equal to the amount awarded to the sowcars, which would become playable after a long period, say of 20 or 25 years, in the meantime requireing only the payment of interest by the Government at a rate of four per cent and a half. No doubt, the land hoider should be enabled to draw the amount of his interest by presentation to any taluka Treasury.

AGRICULTURISTS TO PAY

It is further provided that the amount of bonds so issued by the Government should be realized by it from the agriculturists in turn, of course, with an extra one per cent and a half for the cost, by 25 yearly equated instalments a method similar to that recommended by the Bombay Land Mortgage Committee for the recovery of the amounts of loans that may be advanced by the land mortgage banks to the agriculturists for the payment of their debts.

The first two stages, having thus been covered, the treatment of the third stage viz. the preven-

(Continued in Col . 4)

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, August 24.

S.S. Clan Ogilvy, Captain H Carter, Agents James Finlay and Co., Arrived from Liverpool via Port Said.

SS.. Jalaratna, Captain W Dry, Agents Scindia S N Coy., Arrived from Moulmein via Calicut.

S.S. Vita, Captain E H. Brady, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Busra via Karachi.

S.S. Stroviken, Captain K Lied, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Arrived from Rangoon via Coast Port.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, August 24.

S.S. Argun Maru, Captain K Yanagi, Agents O. S. Kaisha, Sailed for Kobe via Singapore.

S.S. General Petilti, Captain G Tadelri, Agents Lloyd Triestino, Sailed for Batavia.

S.S. Subadar, Captain L H Bonnard, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Sailed for Karachi via Coast Ports.

S.S. Mirzapore, Captain W Pocock, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Kobe via Singapore.

S.S. Golconda, Captain S C Brown, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Moulmein.

LOADING
Bombay, August 24.

S.S. Mantai Maru for China, Japan Ports.

S.S. Invatesen Maru for China, Japan Ports.

S.S. Jalaratna for Rangoon via Tuticorin.

S.S. City of Corinth for American Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Luneburg for Hamburg via Aden.

S.S. Badarkur for Rangoon.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, August 24.

1 Argun Maru, 4040, Japan 25-8, O S Kaisha.
3 Neuenfels, 4996, Karachi, 28|8, L Edwards, Ltd.
5 Clan Ogilvy, 3581, Bhavnagar, 26-8, J Finlay & Co.
8 Jeypore, 3209, Japan, N F, M M and Co.
9 Mirazpore, 4135, Japan, 24|8, M M and Co.
14 Warfield, 3805, London, 1|9, M M and Co.
15 Generale Petitti, 3509, Java, 24-8, L. Triestino.
15 City of Baroda, 4040, Karachi, 24-8, K Nixon and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Baroda, 1888, Busra, 28-8, M. M. and Co.
10|11 Rajput, 3398, Rangoon, 25|8, T Morrison and Co.
12|13 Subedar, 3397, Karachi, 24-8, T Morrison and Co.
14 Lalita, 283, M'Coast, N F Malabar S Coy.
15 Haideri, 912, Karachi, 26|8, S Hasum and Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

C|R Jalaratna, 2326, Rangoon, 31|8, Scindia S N Co.
D|E Storviken, 2957, N F, N F, Scindia S N Co.
F Vita, 1955, N F, N F, M M and Co.
G. Victoria Marie, 882, M'Coast, 27|8, Merchant S N Co.
K Varela 1926 NF NF M M & Co.
Q Indira, 278 M'Coast NF Malabar S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Mongolia, 29-8, P and O. S. N. Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya, 24-8, M. M. and Co.
FROM NEW YORK
City of Corinth 24-8, F F Campbell and Co.
FROM BASRA
Vita, 24-8, M. M. and Co.
Baroda, 28-8, M. M. and Co.
Varla, 30-8, M. M. and Co.
FROM GENOA
General Pelitel, 22-8, Lloyd Triestino.
FROM DURBAN
Kenya, 4-9, M. M. and Co.
FROM KOBE
Lisbon Maru, 23|8, N Y Kaisha.
Iwatesan Maru, 24|8, O S Kaisha.
Gunyo Maru, 30|8, N Y Kaisha.
Jeypore 20-8 M M & Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 23-8, M M & Co. Co.
FROM RANGOON.
Gambada, 23-8, M. M. and Co.
Jalaratna, 23-8, Sc., S. N. Co.
Goldengate 25-8 S S N Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Kaisar-i-Hind, 24|8, P and O S N Co.
Corfu, 31|8, P and O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Corinth 28-8 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres Adams 23-8 F F Campbell & Co.
FOR BASRA.
Barpeta 21-8. M. M. & Co.
Vasna, 22-8, M. M. & Co.
FOR KOBE
Mantai Maru, 22-8, O. S. Kaisha.
Argun Maru 28-8. O. S. Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 24-8, P. and O., S. N. Co.
Rajputana, 23-8, P. and O., S. N. Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Rinda	22-8-35.
S.S. Pres. Adams ..	23-8-35
S.S. Argun Maru ..	23-8-35
S.S. Subadar ..	23-8-35
S.S. Baroda ..	23-8-35
S.S. Rajputana (boats)	23-8-35
S.S. Nurjehan	23-8-35

EXPORTS
Bombay, August 24.

S.S. Warfield for London:—2716 bags linseed oil cake Ralli Bros.; 94 bags hemp K J Kapadia; 1400 bags gr. oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 1000 bags m. meal powder N J Shah; 57 cases sandalwood oil Thos. Cook and Sons.

From Dunkirk:—8 bales cow tail hair M Mohmd. Alli and Co.

For Hull:—2057 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.; 250 bags m. meal powder N J Shah; 950 pkgs. oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Hamburg:—2037 Bags Castor Seed Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—7110 Bags Lin Seed R. Ratilal & Co.

S.S. Wartenfels, for Hamburg:—116 Bales Cotton Sapt. Tex. Pro. Ld. 55 Bales Cotton A. Poder and Co., 705 Bales Cotton K. M. Nathu; 80 Bags Casein Imperial Exp. Co.; 1,000 Tons Manganese Ore Shivrajpur Sindicate Ld.; 50 Bags cotton fly V. P. Maskai; 255 drums Castor oil Swastick Oil Mills; 5332 bags Gr. seed M. Bhutta and Co.; 1204 bags Linseed Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—66 coils goat skins D. Abraham and Son.; 250 drums castor oil A. Oomerbhoy and Co.; 260 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 1330 bags gr. seed M. Bhutta and Co.

For Burgen:—25 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills Co.

For Antwerp:—20 bags gum E. Valemahmed and Co.; 55 bags cotton G. M. Vyas and Co.; 4000 pkts. gr. oil cake, A. Oomerbhoy; 50 bags cotton waste M. Chandulal and Co.

For Gothenburg:—100 drums castor oil Swastick Oil Mills.

For Gdynia:—110 bags cotton, A. Khimji and Co.; 55 bags cotton K. M. Nathoo; 1400 bags castor seed, K. M. Nathoo.

For New York:—130 bags cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 150 bags cotton fly S. Tex. Product Ltd.; 200 bales cotton waste P D Vora and Co.

For Oslo:—680 bags gr. oil cake Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.

For Ghent:—80 bales cotton A Podar and Co.

S.S. City of Baroda for Liverpool:—640 bags linseed oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Mantine Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton N Nagshi and Co.

For Kobe:—300 cales cotton Kotak and Co.

S.S. Argun Maru for Kobe:—101 bales cotton V Ladha and Co.; 200 bales cotton A Khemji and Co.; 100 bales cotton Kotak and Co.; 250 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—78 bags metal scrap G. Gabriel.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. City of Corinth for New York:—25 bales wool raw C Lester and Co.; 30 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—180 bales wool raw C Lester and Co.; 60 bales goat skin D Abraham and Sons; 165 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons.

For Baltimore:—90 bags seed F F Campbell and Co.

For Norfolk:—720 bags myrabollams J Moolchand and Co.

S.S. Lemburg for Rotterdam:—11056 bags gr. nuts Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—12819 bags gr. nuts Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—62 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS
Bombay, August 24.

S.S. Wartenfels, agents L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—63 cases card boards; 75 cases globes; 235 cases h'ware; 55 crts. gl. bottles; 50 cases camphor; 48 cases machinery; 50 bundles copper sheet; 150 cases sewing machinery; 47 cases cotton goods; 30 cases spirit; 125 cases h. lanterns; 35 cases lub. grease; 35 cases slate pencils; 451 reels paper; 45 cases fibre; 43 cases varnish; 37 cases earthen colour; 35 cases glass; 83 pcs. earthenware; 45 cases iron; 7701 pcs. wood; 350 bundles y. m. sheets; 565 bundles y. m. squares.

For Bremen:—529 bags gl. bottles; 80 bags dog spikes; 20 cases rubber tyres; 107 cases iron hinges; 66 pcs. m. s. shiftings; 100 bags gr. clay; 150 bundles copper sheets; 125 cases beer; 530 bags fish bolt and nuts; 100 cases shoe tack; 906 pcs. m. s. squares; 215 bags h'ware; 38 cases hammers; 400 bags broken tiles; 875 pcs. aspinlogs.

From Rotterdam 100 cases oxatic acid; 85 bales paper; 930 bales farina; 730 cases beer; 11 cases varnish; 100 drums dextrine; 50 cases art. silk; 40 cases condensed milk; 129 drums chemicals; 100 cases vegetable products; 60 bundles ply wood; 40 casks boric nitrate.

From Antwerp:—950 cases dyes dry; 2995 bundles steel sheets; 70 cases syrup; 2265 bundles iron pipe; 434 pins iron pipe; 385 bags broken tiles; 199 cases window glass; 1250 kegs. hydro sulphide; 400 bags slaked lime; 226 pcs. auto tyres; 760 pcs cement sheets; 420 bags cement; 240 drums soda; 250 drums earthen colour; 1500 bags starch; 800 bags farina; 135 cases brandy; 200 cases beer; 1605 bundles hoops; 713 bundles h'ware; 1332 pcs. billets.

From Naples:—15265 baskets potatoes.

OBJECTIONS TO STABILISATION

Two Fallacies

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Two fallacies are to be heard—said a renowned American economist after staying a few days in England this summer—by anyone who interrogates Englishmen of affairs about the business situation. One is that this country is gaining anything from the non-stabilisation of the pound in terms of gold; the other is that cheap money is a necessary or desirable condition.

English friends reminded the American of some of the objections to stabilisation at the present moment known to be taken seriously by the framers of British policy in these matters. There is the objection that if stabilisation were decided upon by the British, in accordance with the present wishes of the American and European (particularly French, Dutch, Swiss and German) authorities, the European might for a time be strengthened in their efforts to maintain the unvaried gold standard but would in the long run be constrained to resort to the same method as American and British of adjusting monetary contracts to the increased real value of gold—that is, to devaluate. Though this would be done for internal reasons, as being more tolerable than the alternative methods of universal revision of debtor-creditor contracts, cutting of wages and salaries, etc., yet the effect would be external as well as internal, and would bring this country yet again up against low-currency competition. The other objections are that the United States still hold to the claim of the war debts, which, if seriously pressed would once again put an unbearable strain on the gold standard mechanism; and the President has not yet renounced the right to a further measure of devaluation.

The American economist believed that a British stabilisation would, in fact, so relieve the French and other European authorities from the anxiety of having to reckon with possibly accentuated low-currency dumping from Great Britain that they would at once benefit by an internal business recovery and that rising prices would thus accomplish the desired debtor-creditor readjustment. He added that the war debts were completely forgotten in Washington, and that, in case of British willingness to stabilise, the United States authorities would as a matter of course renounce the right to a further devaluation, which at the present moment belongs to the President. His English friends, while less sure than he that all the British authorities' objections to stabilisation were unrealistic, agreed with him that, in fact, many of the special advantages gained by certain interests in this country commonly ascribed to our being "off gold" are in fact due to Protection and the fact of our being off gold is of very little assistance, at this date, to anybody.

The second fallacy in this country, the American continued, is that cheap money is making for prosperity. Cheap money in his view signifies on the contrary, at the present stage, failure to hold out the necessary inducement to the saver to build up the reserves out of which genuinely loanable resources are alone available to a properly run banking system.

Here the American observer has certainly struck upon one of the chief latent controversies in our British economic life, of which we are likely ere long to hear more than we now do.—"M. G. Commercial."

LONDON RUBBER MARKETS

Slow Demand

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly rubber dated London August 7:—

Owin to the August Bank Holiday the Market was closed on Monday so that there have only been three full business days since our last Report. On Thursday the Market was steady, business being done in Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot at 5 13/16d. and 5 7/8d. On Friday before the holiday the tone was idle and prices eased slightly, business being done on the Spot at 5 13/16d. and 5 3/4d. and 5 7/8d., closing with buyers at 5 /3/16d. The opening this morning was dull and prices have dropped 1/16d. At the time of writing there are buyers of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot at 5 3/4d. and prices are practically unchanged on the week.

A fair enquiry for Rubber continues to come from Continental manufacturers, whose activities however are held in check by exchange difficulties. Demand from the Home Trade remains slow but small orders are coming through from day to day from Americans sources. On the whole the undertone of the Market is good and were it not for the existing Continental situation with the uncertainty regarding exchanges we think prices would tend to improve.

News from America continues good, particularly as regards the tyre and motor trades. General Motors have just declared an extra divided and are said to be extending their building programme which is unusual at this season of the year. Politically the situation in America would appear to be rather clearer. All reports point to a continuance of trade improvement during the Autumn in the U. S. A.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The Malayan Information Agency have published particulars of imports and exports for July. Gross expxorts amount to 48,975 tons (June 49. 751 tons) with imports of 8,847 tons (11,298 tons) Dry (Estate) Rubber and 2,410 tons (7,339 tons) Wet (Native) Rubber (dry equivalent). Total imports thus amount to 11,257 tons against 18,637 tons in June. Net exports of Malayan produce for the month of July therefore amount to 37,718 tons compared with 31,114 tons for June.

The permissible exportable amount for July for Malaya was 29,121 tons so that approximately 8,500 tons of the unused export rights would appear to have been worked off during the month. We are aware that this calculation is not exact as exports for any given month never quite correspond to clearances from the restriction area. Part of the exports have probably come out of stock in Penang and Singapore which are outside the controlled area.

The fall in imports for July amounts in all to 7,400 tons, of which nearly 5,000 tons is shown in imports of Wet Native Rubber. The drop in imports indicates reduced shipments from the Dutch East Indies, which as we showed in our Report last week overshipped at the end of June to the extent of 16,888 tons.

Of the gross exports for the month of July 8,573 tons (June 9, 182 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 27,059 tons (30,435 tons) go to the U. S. A., 7,346 tons (5,773 tons) to the Continent of Euroupe. 3,725 tons (2,003 tons) to Japan and 2,272 tons (2,358 tons) to other destinations.

Exports from Ceylon (own Rubber) for the month of July totalled 4,106 tons against 3,525 tons for the month of June and against a permissible exportable amount of 4,280 tons.

STOCK

The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for Week ended 3rd August, 1935

		tons.
London—	Landed	1,237
Liverpool—	"	†559
Total	"	1,796
		tons.
Delivered		620
"		377
"		1,006
		tons.
Stock		98,950
"		74,948
"		173,989

† Includes 495 tons of the quantity said to be in transit to Liverpool last week. Week ended 4th August, 1934.

		tons.
London—	Landed	2,044
Liverpool—	"	130
Total	"	2,174
		tons.
Delivered		1,018
"		219
"		1,237
		tons.
Stock		50,860
"		55,467
		106,327

LONDON BULLION MARKET

... Weakness In Bombay ...

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., London, have issued the following weekly report, dated August 7:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,774,457 on the 31st ulto. as compared with £192,710,851 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £1,100,000 of bar gold was offered at the daily fixing during the week. There was a persistent demand over the gold exchange parities and the premium was, therefore, well maintained.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 29th July to mid-day on the 3rd inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British West Africa	£ 130,129
British South Africa	1,725,795
British India	726,949
British Malaya	32,783
British Guiana	7,259
Hongkong	49,080
Australia	147,777
New Zealand	19,414
Netherlands	822,220
France	31,365
Switzerland	24,916
Iraq	5,022
Other countries	13,368
	£3,736,077

EXPORTS.

Sweden	£510,550
Netherlands	274,647
France	96,190
Other countries	1,965
	£883,352

The s.s. "Cathay" which sailed from Bombay on the 3rd inst. carries gold to the value of about £585,000 consigned to London.

SILVER.

The price for cash delivery has again shown no change, having been maintained at 30.3|16d. and the two months' quotation has varied only between 30.3|16d. and 30.5|16d. The American Treasury have continued their purchases and there has been further sales by China whilst the Indian Bazaars have both bought and sold during the week.

The latter quarter, however, made resales to-day, following weakness in the Bombay market, which it is reported was due to disappointment because America were not exerting more pressure.

The outlook remains unchanged, the market still looking to America as the main source of support.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 29th July to mid-day on the 3rd August:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£ 9,346
Aden & Dependencies	12,690
British India	22,993
British Malaya	11,023
Soviet Union	72,398
Germany	13,606
Belgium	6,420
France	26,076
Austria	3,890
Egypt	10,613
Iraq	28,829
Japan	264,077
Other countries	7,079
	£489,040

EXPOTS.

Bombay—via other ports	£13,530
Other countries	1,127
	£14,657

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 1st inst. to 7th inst. was 4.96-3|8 dollars and the lowest 4.95-3|8 dollars.

Stocks in Shanghai on the 3rd inst. consisted of about 276,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with 277,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver on the 27th ulto.

Statistics for the month of July:—

Bar Silver per ounce standard:

	Cash delivery.
Highest price	31.5|16d.
Lowest price	30.3|16d.
Average	30.5000d.
	Two Months' Delivery.
Highest price	31-1|2d.
Lowest price	30-1|4d.
Average	30.6458d.
	Bar Gold per ounce fine
Highest price	141s|7d.
Lowest price	140s 5d.
Average	140s|10.19d.

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4772

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Enquiry From Shanghai

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

There is little change to report on conditions in the market during the past week. The intervention of the holidays having a quietening effect and the near approach of the Bureau report tending to make buyers adopt a waiting policy.

The Indian market has been disappointing both to shippers and manufacturers. Several small orders have been booked in prints, poplins and dyed goods for Calcutta and Karachi. What is concerning shippers most is the lack of demand for standard bleaching cloth and shirtings. Small lines of tussores and brocades have been put down for Bombay.

Shanghai has enquired for fancies but business in poplins for Shanghai and Hong Kong is still lacking. Dealers do not anticipate Hong Kong buying for another few weeks, but some improvement is looked for in the case of Shanghai now that the floods are subsiding in China, and the better tone of the auctions recently indicate some increase in buying power.

Singapore has been in the market for heavy goods, whilst Ceylon has placed orders for small lines of shirtings and mulls.

The Egyptian Mission's reports on its visit to Lancashire has given great satisfaction and the conclusions therein have been reflected in considerable increase in price testing in old Egyptian styles on which it is expected business will soon develop. This is one of the most encouraging developments recently and if only Egypt can renew some of her old trade with us, as has already happened in the case of West Africa, it will help Lancashire very considerably.

South Africa and Empire markets have booked moderate lots in the fancier styles. Of the South American group the Argentine has been the best market, buying chiefly warp satins, poplins and various styles of fancies.

Yarns.—Partly due to several manufacturing districts being on holiday, demand in the American section has shown little improvement with the exception of the finer counts where slightly better trade is reported. Chief interest in the Egyptian section is centred on the mass meeting of spinners which will be held in Lancashire on Friday to discuss a price-fixing scheme.

TRADE RETURNS FOR JULY

Fall In Exports And Re-exports

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

The Trade Returns of British India for July 1935 are:—

Imports—Rs. 1,005 lakhs.
Exports—Rs. 1,180 lakhs, and
Re-Exports—Rs. 27 lakhs.

Compared with the figures of the preceding month, there was an increase in the values of the imports while the exports and re-exports showed decreases.—United Press.

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BHADRAVA Month (29-8-35 to 27-9-35) will see unusual fluctuations for all commodities.

All Businessmen will, therefore, find it to their advantage to order out our predictions.

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Telegrams:—"Kaumudi," BOMBAY. Telephone No. 25377.

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Pell-Mell Liquidation In Cotton

Sharp Break In Prices On Loan Announcement

SUPPORT EXPECTED AROUND 10 CENTS PER LB.

Movement Of Crop Must Tell

Bombay Aug.-24.

As anticipated New York cotton prices slumped 60 points on Friday on pell-mell liquidation.

The announcement of 9 cent loan was considered bearish but it is generally believed that around 10 cent. there will be good support. The U. S. cotton crop is a bumper one and must tell on prices when heavy movement begins. Washington administration found no way to save the "sinking cotton ship" above 9 cent. level.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was very weak on general selling influenced by bearish loan announcement. Prices recovered partially on short covering. The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 83 points with October 10.45. There was some covering which improved prices 25 points from the opening level and October was quoted 10.80 during the early part of the afternoon session. Later on there was renewed selling and the market closed at a net decline of 61 to 40 points. Spot cotton prices declined 60 points at 11.10c.

The New Orleans market was weak and closed at a decline of 58 to 44 points.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool market was also weak on general selling and liquidation. There was heavy trade calling encouraged by relative steadiness in New York. The market closed at a decline of 31 to 22 points.

East Indian cotton futures declined 30 to 20 points. Sakels lost 17 points and Uppers registered a fall of 19 points. The Alexandria market was weak and closed at a decline of 38 to 35 points.

PELL-MELL SELLING.

The inevitable result of a "9 cent loan" declaration shattered the hopes of bulls in a technically weakened market resulting in a sharp break in prices on pell-mell liquidation state Messrs. M. & B. Stern. Good mill support of scale down purchases, however, saved any serious crisis. Twelve cent bonus payment to co-operating farmers with A. A. A. on sales of their production under Bankhead quota allotments frees them from the cumbersome loan holding movement creating an artificial scarcity of spot cotton.

This move should liberate spot cotton and bring out large exports from U. S. A. into consuming channels, leaving the Government holdings off the market. The ginnings of 317,000 bales were unimportant at this stage but only indicated the lateness of crop. The general trade opinion believes that the present Administrative policy is constructive in the long run, say in the Spring of 1936, though there is a unanimity in anticipating free hedge-selling on all upturns in view of the increasing crop movement. The trade opinion seems to be that around 10 cents large stocks will go into consumers' hands as such a level is presumed to be the intrinsic value and equivalent to gold dollar price of 6 cents. Meanwhile, every upturn will find inactive support to absorb enlarging hedge-sales in anticipation of larger private crop estimates.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 10.80—48 (1-44 p.m.)
Lowest 10.45—83 (10 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 5.85—19
Lowest 5.63—41

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

New York: New policy considered favourable in the long run: market may be forced lower, think will be suported around 10 cents. Believe Loan Plan permits down to 9 cents, open market for cotton and unrestricted flow through normal channels to consumption at same time insuring farmer 12 cents. While market may gradually decline under weight of cotton doubt nine cent Loan will be used and with eventual announcement reduction next season's acreage could easily recover this season's declines; therefore favour constructive purchases on scale down.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:

Liverpool: Bombay and general selling: good trade calling. Market declined especially nears on general feeling that cotton will be marketed freely.

New York: Nine Cent loan plan implying free marketing of crop caused general selling absorbed by heavy calling.

Expect large consumption American at present price to check further serious decline.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:

Official loan temporarily bearish but will result in free marketing, more confidence, increase in consumption and ultimately higher prices.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cable:

New policy is considered favourable in the long run. Market may be forced lower. Think market will supported around 10 cents.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co., New York cable:—

U S Government loan announcement resented by South position uncertain expect a further decline.

Consider cotton policy highly constructive generally as facilitating distribution and resorting approximate carrying charges under weight movement likely go lower but look for stability around ten cents.

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool cable:—

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 24.

October	10.43
December	10.34
January	10.35
March	10.34
May	10.36
Middling Spot	10.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 24.

October	10.39
December	10.32
January	10.33
Middling Spot	10.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 24.

	Bales.
Day's receipts all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 24.

	Friday's Closing.	Saturday's Closing.
August	5.97	5.96
September	5.83	5.83
October	5.73	5.72
November	5.63	5.62
December	5.61	5.60
January	5.58	5.59
February	5.58	5.59
March	5.58	5.59
April	5.57	5.59
May	5.57	5.59
June	5.55	5.57
July	5.54	5.56
August	5.53	5.54
Middling Spot	6.33	6.30

Saturday's 10-12 a.m. quotations:—

October	5.74
January	5.61

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 24.

October	7.60
November	7.55
January	7.45
March	7.41
May	7.38
July	7.36
F.G.F. Spot	7.95

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 24.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.14
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.29
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.44
OOMRA:	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.07
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.22
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.37
BENGAL:	
Good	3.66
Fully Good	3.76
Fine	3.88
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	3.76
Fine	3.88
Superfine	4.00

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, Aug. 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta per cwt., Aug. nominal 6|3.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Aug. nominal 6|-.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Aug. nominal 6|-.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, Aug. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), closed.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug 24

The local silver market ruled steady to-day and prices after opening at Rs. 66/14 declined to Rs. 66/10 on liquidation. At this level there was fairly good buying with professional short covering and prices improved to Rs. 67. The gold market was steady.

Later on there was increased liquidation and silver prices ruled easy.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	66 2 0
Bhadarva delivery	66 7 0
Aso delivery	66 11 0
Ready gold	34 9 0
Bhadarva delivery	34 9 8
Aso delivery	34 10 0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Aug 23

August 65.90 plus 40
September 65.50 plus 40
December 66.50 plus 40

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug 23

Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 3/8 cent to 65 3/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 24.

Market: Market dull!

Spot	29-1|8
Forward	29-1|8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 24.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £6-19-11-1|2

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Gold worth Rs. 2,25,54,382 was exported to England to-day by S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind from Bombay.

Total amount of gold exported from Bombay since great Britain went off the Gold Standard is Rs. 2,42,33,44,015.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Aug 24

London market quotations.
Standard Copper Cash buyers £33-5-0
Standard Copper Cash sellers £33-6-3
Standard Copper 3 months £33-12-6
Electrolytic copper £37-10-0
New York.—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 cents
Bombay market quotations—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 30-2-0
Copper sheets Rs. 35-8-0
Copper Asho Rs. 36
Tone: Irregular.

SEEDS.
London, Aug. 24.

Linseed Laplata Hull c.i.f. ton, Aug. sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, Aug.-Sept. sellers £11-13-9.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, Aug.-Sept. sellers £11-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont't., c.i.f. ton Aug.-Sept. sellers £13-0-0.

Castorseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton, Aug.-Sept. sellers £12-3-9.

LINSEED OILS.
London, Aug. 24.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Sept. sellers 22|3.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Jan.-April sellers 22|6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Aug. 24.

Smoked sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers 5-3|4.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Aug. 24.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sept. sellers 25|9.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sept. sellers 24|9.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels, Aug. sellers 27|3.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Aug. 24.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 19|32 per cent. to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 11|16 per cent. to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Bombay, Aug. 24

Following a small decline in Argentine Linseed closing quotation by about 7 cents, the local market opened rather easier and at the outset quoted for Wheat September at Rs. 4-1-6 and for Linseed September at Rs. 6-8-3. Due to option dealers squaring up their commitments for September delivery. Wheat remains quiet.

To-day's Prices.

	Rs. a. p
Wheat September	4 1 6
Wheat January	4 4 9
Wheat May	4 6 9
Linseed September	6 8 3
Linseed May	6 12 9
OPTIONS:—	
Wheat September	0 1 0
Wheat January	0 5 0
Wheat May	0 7 0
Linseed September	0 1 6
Linseed May	0 9 9

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York, Aug 23

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	7
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	32
Amer Forn Power Com	7
Amer Forn Power Gold D	74
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	36
Electric Bond Common	15 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	62
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	76
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	76
Consolidated Gas	31
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	82
Columbia Gas	12
United Corporation	5 1/2
Int Tel and Tel	11
American Tel and Tel	139
Western Union Telg	47 1/4
Radio Corporation	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	46
New York Central	24 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	17
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	28
Union Pacific R R	100
Great North Pfd	21
Bethelehem Steel	39
United States Steel	45 3/4
American Smelting	45
Noranda Mines	40
Int Nickel of Canada	28 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	440
Denmark 6 per cent 1942	101 1/4
Anaconda Coppr Mining	19 3/4
Kennecott Copper	24
Cerro de Pasco Copper	57
International Harvester	55
Allis Chalmers	28
Eaton Mrg	24
Western Electric Inst	18
Mesta Machine	34
Ford Motors of Canada A	27
General Motor	43 1/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	31
Kelvinators	12
Bendix Aviation	20
Sperry Corp	13
Goodyear Tyre	20
U S Rubber	14
St Oil of N J	47
Mid Con Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony x.d.	11 3/4
Plymouth Oil	9
National Distillers	28
Hiram Walker	27
Du Pont de Nemours	116
National Dairy	16
General Foods	35
Chase Bank	35 1/2
National City Bank	32 1/2
American Radiator	18

Steels steady to firm, notwithstanding weakness in Utilities on news of compromise agreement being reached. Carloadings up 13225.

Total business 2 1/4 million.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East: Partly cloudy, possibly showers. Slightly cooler.

Central: Partly cloudy, scattered showers.

West: Partly cloudy, scattered showers.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 23

Broach J/A opening 217 1/2; highest 217 1/2; lowest 214 1/4; closing 214 1/4

Broach A/M 1936 opening 197 3/4; highest 197 3/4; lowest 194 3/4; closing 194 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 176 1/2; highest 177; lowest 174; closing 174

Bengal D/J opening 129 1/4; highest 130; lowest 129; closing 129

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 23 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-35) Rs. 9 1/2

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—

October 128 December 114 January 105 March 106 May 104 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/4

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1936 195 Liverpool May 1936 5.61 Rs. 49 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1936 145 New York May 10.58 Rs. 41 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 21st/22nd August 1,584 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,487,482 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,483,354 bales

Increase 4,128 bales

GROUNDNUTS AND CASTORSEEDS

Bombay, Aug 24

Yesterday's foreign cables quoting 2s. 6d. higher for groundnuts and unchanged rates for castorseeds, the local market opened steady. There was some moderate export demand as well as the option dealers made few purchases. Prices opened for groundnuts at Rs. 42-8-0 and Castorseeds at Rs. 33-4-0 respectively and advanced to Rs. 42-10-0 and Rs. 33-6-0 through the buying support. Coftonseeds are firm owing to Karachi buying.

To-day's prices:

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnuts August	42 10 0
Groundnuts February	6 12 6
Castorseeds September	33 6 0
Castorseeds May	6 9 0
Cottonseeds September	24 9 0
Cottonseeds January	2 14 0
OPTIONS—	
Groundnuts February	0 12 0
Castorseeds September	no business
Castorseeds May	0 12 6
Cottonseeds September	no business
Cottonseeds January	0 6 6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 24

Following a decline of 61 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 196/4 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 194/12 on long liquidation. There was utter absence of any demand and the market is unwilling to follow constructive news.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 4 points but opened one point higher and later on was quoted 2 points down. There was increased selling in the local market and Broach was quoted at Rs. 192/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	192 4 0
Oomra D/J.	171 8 0
Bengal D/J.	127 4 0

COTTON TENDERS
Bombay, Aug 24

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	7050	20100

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Broach No. 2	220	217	213	208
M.G. Punjab-Ame.	241	238	234	229
M.G. Surat	292	289	285	280
M.G. Rajpipla	292	289	285	280
M.G. Navsari	297	294	290	285

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 24.

Bengal Superfine	146/147
Bengal Fine	139/141
Bengal F.G.	135/136
Sindh Punjab Fine	139/141
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	135/136
Wardha-Hingt	196/196
Nagpur Savner	198/199
Pundhurna	186/187
Yeotmal	186/187
Arvi	184/185
Ellichpur	184/185
Berar	182/183
Khamgaon	184/185
Mulkapur	181/182
Khandesh	181/182
Jalna/Sailu	181/182
Burwah Sanavad	184
Broach Fine	215/220
Punjab/American	225/230
Punjab/American mix	210/215
Cambodia	270/275
Cambodia 2nd crop	235/240
Compta Good	235/245
Bagalkot	225/230
Western	220/225
Kampala	320/323
Busoga	318/320
Jinja	310/312
New Manza	300

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Aug. 24.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	64	254,360
Central India	15	110,743
Barsi and Nagar	...	108,791
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	46,802
Berar	...	403,522
Central Provinces	...	96,775
Total Oomras	79	1,020,993
Dholera	21	196,058
N.-W. Provinces	...	35,177
Rajputana	62	51,443
Sind-Punjab	436	336,982
Broach	...	133,579
Coompta and Dharwar	...	93,457
Westerns-Northerns	...	74,177
Cocoanada	...	435
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	86,105
Persian	...	2,644
American	...	75,014
Egyptian and African	339	384,068
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1,155
Total	835	2,488,317

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 22nd Aug.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	105	410,779
Japan and China	1,246	1,154,693
Coast Ports	...	30,805
Up-country by Rail		287,216
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	12,066
Total	1,351	1,895,561

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Aug. 23.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,625
Linseed	2,061
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	27
Gingellyseed	62
Groundnuts	8,694
Castorseed	7,548
Rice	9,020
Cottonseed	190
Mowraseed	1,608
Gram	1,390
Joowar	374
Barley	68
Bajree	2,119
	Tons.
Coal	972

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Aug. 24.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/4; Highest Rs. 33/14; Lowest Rs. 33/1; Closing Rs. 33/11.

Castorseeds Deliver May Opening Rs. 6/8/6; Highest Rs. 6/9/6; Lowest Rs 6/8/4 1/2; Closing Rs. 6/9/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 42/11; Highest Rs. 44/12; Closing Rs. 44.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 6/12/6; Highest Rs. 6/13/9; Lowest Rs. 6/12; Closing Rs. 6/13/1 1/2

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 24/8; Highest Rs. 24/14; Lowest Rs. 24/5; Closing Rs. 24/11.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 2/14; Highest Rs. 2/14/4 1/2; Closing Rs. 2/14/3.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 23-8-35	226000	197000
Receipts Yesterday 23-8-35	28000	15000
Exports to date 23-8-35	149000	184000
Stock at Ports 23-8-35	1120000	2409000
Stock Interior Towns 23-8-35	1194000	1094000
Stock at Liverpool 23-8-35	536000	976000
Visible Supply 23-8-35	2884000	5071000
Quantity in sight 23-8-35	378000	283000
Quantity out of sight 23-8-35	515000	536000

SHARE BAZAR

Sudden Drop In Prices

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

The local share bazar was dull and featureless with a restricted business. During the middle of the session there was some enquiry but later on there was long liquidation which wiped off the improvement. During the last fifteen minutes there was an outburst of selling in cotton mill shares which resulted in a sudden drop in prices. The weakness in mill shares had adverse effect on other sections and the market closed distinctly weak.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 24

Century 227 220 221 215 212/8
Bombay Dyeing 750 740 737 731 720 722/8
Kohinoor 188 183 179/6
Central India 261 245 241
New Great 118 117 107/8
Simplex 66 65 64/6
Swadeshi 148 140
Bundi 36/2 36 36/4 36
I Cement 456 460 457 462 457 453/12
Punjab 25/4
Shahabad 480
Andhra 1732 1742 1735 1726/4
Tata Hydro 176/4
Tata Power 1577 1585 1575 1567/8
Tram Ord 142/8 141/14
T Steel Defd 597 596 603 592 587/8
T Steel Ord 141/4 142 141/4 141/8 140/4 139/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 149 148/8
Bellapur 337 338 335 336/4
B Steam 301/4
B Burma 318 322 318 317/8

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, August 24.

100	Ahm. Advance	285 0
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	722 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	212 8
100	Central India	241 4
100	Colaba	120 0
100	Cooria	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 0
100	Finlay	101 14
100	Gokak	167 8
1000	Hindustan	1655 0
100	Indore	62 8
100	Khatau	75 0
100	Kohinoor	179 6
250	Laxmi	630 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	797 8
250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	107 8
100	Oosmanshahi	51 4
100	Phoenix	285 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2275 0
50	Spimplex	64 8
100	Swadeshi	140 0
100	Swan	82 8
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1320 0
1000	Western	850 0

BANKS

100	Reserve Bank	124 0
50-100	Baroda	97 12
25-50	Central X-D.	33 8
500	Imperial	1,457 8
125-500	Im. Con.	365 0
50-100	India	119 0
5	Union	5 6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	36 2
70	Gwalior	121 4
160	Indian	453 12
40	Katni Defd.	1900 0
100	Katni Ord.	378 12
75	Okha	256 4
10	Punjab	25 2
100	Shahabad	480 10
70	United	117 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12 4
15-75	New India	39 8
200	Oriental	4400 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	151 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1,726 4
10	Ajmer	10 6
50	Bombay Tram	141 14
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 10
100	Karachi	229 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	176 4
1000	Tata Power	1567 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahm. Prantij	895 0
100	Amr. Patty	121 8
100	C Province	87 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	72 0
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	90 0
500	Tapty Valley	777 8

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	27 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	587 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	139 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	156 4
50	Belapur Sugar	336 4
250	Bombay Steam	301 4
125	Bombay Burma	317 8
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	105 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	2-15-6
50	Bombay Telephone	103 4
100	Indian Bleaching	103 12
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	531 4
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	611 4
15	Scindia	10 15
30	Premier Construction	79 8
25	Tata Oil	18 8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1390 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	80 0
5	p.c. Central India	520 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 24

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 104/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 104/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/10

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1951/54 New Loan 96/13
3 per cent 1941 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/12
4 per cent 1943 106/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/2
5 per cent 1940/43 196/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125
6 1/2 per cent B I T. 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 90 and after improving to Rs. 90/3 declined to Rs. 89/6 and closed at Rs. 89/8.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 24

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Aug. Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb-May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 June-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 April.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 269 1/2
Banks selling T T 267 1/2
Banks buying T T 264 3/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 564
Banks buying D D 574

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 7/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 5/8
Banks buying T T 78 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 137 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 101

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 186

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91 1/4

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.97 1/2 23rd instant
Hongkong/London 2/0 5/8 24th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 24th instant
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 24th instant
Java/London 7.31 24th instant
London/Paris 75.10 23rd instant
London/Belgium 29.48 1/2 25rd instant
London/Switzerland 15.22 23rd instant
London/Italy 60.56 23rd instant
London/Berlin 12.33 1/2 23rd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 23rd instant
London/New York 4.96 13/16 23rd instant
London/Amsterdam 7.33 3/4 23rd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm
Gold £7-0-0 22nd instant £7-0-1 1/2 23rd instant
Silver London Ready 29 22nd instant 29 7/16 23rd instant
Silver London Forward 28 13/16 22nd instant 29 3/8 23rd instant
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 22nd instant 66 23rd instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 22nd instant 5/8 per cent 23rd instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 22nd instant 3/4 per cent 23rd instant
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 23

3 per cent India Sterling Loan 84 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 113
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 103 7/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 100 3/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New par.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 84 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 106 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 5/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 24.

T.T. London on:—

New York closing rate	4.97-9|16
Paris	75.12
Berlin	12.36
Madrid	36.26
Amsterdam	7.34-1|4
Brussels	29.50
Milan	60.56
Berne	15.22-1|2
Prague	119.81

7 p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143 2
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	141 4
7-1/2 Tata Power	1426 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 14
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	148 8
5 1|2 p.c Tata Mill	13-0
7 p.c. Vishnu	647 8

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1935

Our London Letter

Lloyd George's Vigorous Campaign

National Government Must Go

MENACE TO ABYSSINIAN INDEPENDENCE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Aug. 17.
(By Air Mail.)

With an eye on the General Election either in October-November or in the early part of the next year, Mr. David Lloyd George is passing restless days, when other politicians are angling or golfing, in search of candidates and supporters for his "New Deal" proposals. Whereas he likes to be told that his proposals are really a "New Deal," he likes to mock at the deal of the National Government of the past five years as the "rawest" deal ever given by any government in the world.

He confabulated on Monday last with Lord Allen of Hurtwood, one time ally of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, now practically deserted, Mr. MacMillan, as influential member of the Conservative Party, and Sir Walter Layton, the economist, whose influence as a Liberal, through the channel of the "News Chronicle" will be to the advantage of the author of the "New Deal." After "talking the matter over" with the representatives of three divergent parties at Churt, Mr. David Lloyd George turned his eyes on the Labour leaders. This week he has become the centre of one of the most tense political episodes of recent political history. With flashing eyes and poised pinc-enez, in the midst of the trade union leaders, Labour M.P's and candidates assembled to hear him at a luncheon table in the Trade Union Club, on Tuesday last, he fought for his political come-back in a skilful manner. He appealed to the socialists to co-operate with him to oust the National Government at the General Election, whether it comes in the autumn or early next year. "I am not here," he assured the Labour leaders, "in spite of paragraphs which have appeared in the Press, to take part in any conspiracy of any sort or kind with my friend Mr. Ben Tillett or any of my old friends here. Neither my plan nor the plan of the Five-Year Group has the slightest chance of acceptance from those who are in office at the present moment, because they won't go any distance at all."

APPEAL TO LABOUR.

L. G. emphasized the need of a new Government. He asked the Labour leaders to reflect and find out for themselves whether there was not one common thing to unite them and him in the forthcoming election. "None of us believe or ever has believed in this National Government. It is a combination in which reactionaries, drawn from every party are on top. My profound conviction is that if at the next election their mandate is renewed it will be a calamity of the first magnitude. Whatever is done by the electors at the coming election may decide the fate of civilization and humanity. For heaven's sake don't talk about the election after next; talk about the battle which is in front of you and win that."

LLOYD GEORGE'S CAMPAIGN.

However, in this appeal to his former political opponents Mr. Lloyd George has given sufficient reasons to make us believe that he is out to enter into pacts and understandings with groups of people who are opposed to the National Government. It will be a supreme task of his life if he succeeds in roping in men of the type of Mr. MacMillan from the Conservative Party, and men like Mr. Herbert Morrison, from the Labour Party. But optimist as he is even at this age, L. G. persists in going into the autumn campaign business. The Government has arranged for a number of big mass meetings to be addressed by a dozen or so Cabinet Ministers. L. G. has decided that he can do almost as much single-handed, and so he is calling on the nine organisers appointed by the Council of Action to find him the requisite number of meetings to address. He has told us that he is going all out and in his adventure he has not forgotten the cost he will have to pay. But this is certainly "going all out" with a vengeance for a man of 72.

DATE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

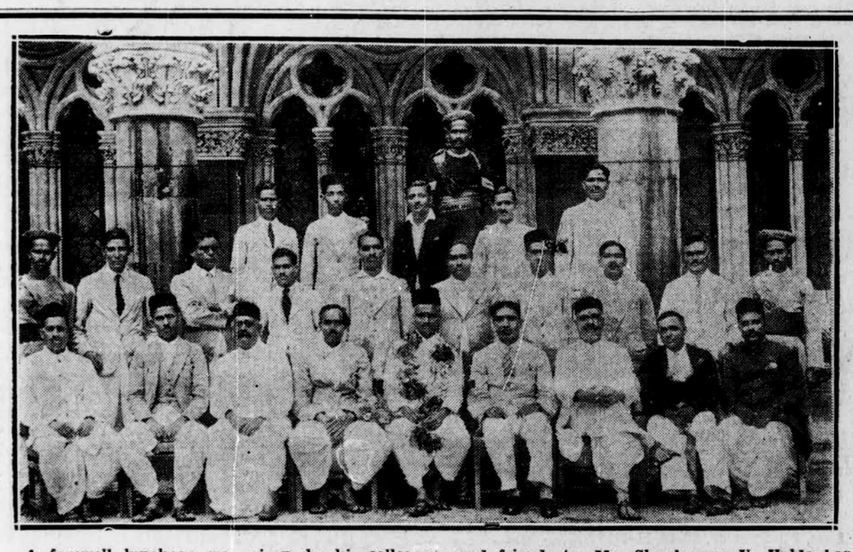
In the meantime, we still continue to speculate over the date of the General Election. A new element is now being introduced as to forces that will decide the precise date. It is pointed out that the Prime Minister will discover October as the latest date to go to the country and appeal for another National Government. This is because the Government will be making a sad mistake if it waited until the municipal elections in November are over. It is now an accepted belief that municipally the country will go all Labour and so set a dreadful example to the country for the general election. But there are others who are prepared to take an opposite view of the reaction of the Municipal election results. The ingenious rejoinder to this notion suggests that the very best time for the Government to ask for fresh confidence would be immediately after Labour's victory at the poll in the Municipal elections, because, "action and reaction being equivalent, the country would then rebound into the arms of the National Government." This is not an effort in cynical humour but suggested in all seriousness.

LATE SIR BASIL BLACKETT.

The death under tragic circumstances in Germany of Sir Basil Blackett has, however, deprived Mr. Lloyd George of one of his great supporters in his Reconstruction and Peace Platform. In recent years, the late Sir Basil Blackett had given expert assistance to Mr. Lloyd George, whom he had known for many years, in drawing up his "New Deal" proposals. It is interesting to remember that while at the Treasury Sir Basil followed a thoroughly orthodox policy both in regard to the balancing of the Budget and in the stabilization of the currency. In 1920 he was opposed to any devaluation of the pound, even though it was then urged to be the only effective means to prevent a severe deflation of the price level. But after his departure from the Treasury in favour of the City, the distinguished expert on finance showed that he had changed his views in a number of important respects. Nowdays he felt inclined to criticise the Treasury for being too orthodox, and advocated budgeting for a deficit as a way out of the depression. But there is no doubt that as a strong man, the late Sir Basil showed a breadth of vision and an openness of mind which qualified him to deal with complex questions in periods of change. That is why he was so welcome to Mr. Lloyd George who considers Sir Basil's death "as a real blow at a moment when a courageous and intelligent study of the problems of finance and of currency is so essential to the safe emergence of the world from its present economic troubles."

ABYSSINIA'S THREATENED PARTITION.

Italy is going ahead with all the bluff and bluster of actually despatching a formidable army to fight an ill-armed and weak Negro State. Britain appears at times to be a great opponent of Italy. France expresses a wild dislike of Italian action. France, Britain and Italy at the same time are represented to be united in a friendly manner over the Abyssinian problem, and Britain and Japan are believed to be a united force on all problems of Imperialism with a perfect mutual understanding. Events may ultimately prove that the huge and expensive Italian military bluff has partners in sections of French and British Imperialists. Italy's part will be to threaten Abyssinia, and Britain and France will be the comforters. Then Abyssinia will be told by "her sincere friends" to avoid war and to make "some concessions to Italy." Then as a reward and a balance of joint European influence Abyssinia will be asked to make friendly concessions to Britain and to France. Thus within the next twelve months this centuries Old independent African State may be divided into three spheres of influence. There will be Italian, British and French officials in different regions of "Independent" Abyssinia and all the three dividing Powers will take credit for avoiding war at tremendous "self-sacrifice."



A farewell luncheon was given by his colleagues and friends to Mr. Shankarrao V. Haldankar centre garlanded) to mark his retirement after 28 years' service in the National Bank of India.

TIP TO CRITICS OF CONGRESS

Nagindas Master Tells There's Work For Those Who Don't Seek Sensations

The Monthly Flag Salutation ceremony was performed at the Congress House on Sunday morning, by Mr. Nagindas Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. In spite of the rain there was a good gathering present at the function.

The members of the Bombay National Guards and the Gandhi Seva Sena were present.

In the course of his speech Mr. Nagindas Master observed that at present it was being observed in some quarters that there was a slackness in the activities of the Congress. Several suggestions were made to remove it, but it must be remembered that they had just concluded their struggle and the present was a period of quiet. Now they had to build up and put their best effort to promote the Congress atmosphere and carry out the programme laid down by the Working Committee of the Congress. It was not always and at every moment that there could be sensations.

If the Congressmen bestirred themselves to carry out the programme, such for instance as the programme of the Fundamental Rights resolution, the Harijan work, the problem of unemployment, enrolling of the voters for the coming Assembly elections, there was enough work for those who want to work and not seek sensation. Mr. Master appealed to all to take up such programme and do their mite.

CONGRESS R. C. FUNDS

Bombay Govt. Refuses To Return Money Confiscated At Karachi

KARACHI, August, 24.

It will be recalled that sometime back Dr. Choithram, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 45th Indian National Congress held at Karachi, demanded a refund of the sum of Rs. 2,052 belonging to the Reception Committee which was forfeited by the Government during the Civil Disobedience campaign. The Government replied declining to return the amount on the ground that according to their information, as the amount would have been utilised by the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and the Karachi District Congress Committee which had then been declared illegal, they had a right to confiscate the sum.—A. P.

UNITED PARTY TO BE REVIVED?

PATNA, August 24.

The suggestion made in certain quarters of forming a reactionary party comprising of all sections and groups of anti-Congress opinion in Bihar to work the new Constitution is reported to have formed the subject matter of important discussions at Ranchi. The Maharajadhiraj Kameshwar Singh and Sir Sultan Amhed had both been to Ranchi and are reported to have held discussions with the Governor and the leading non-officials at Ranchi in connection with the matter.

It appears that the revival of the Bihar United Party was urged upon with a view to serve as a common platform for all sections of non-Congress opinion. The Maharajadhiraj of Dharbanga is however, reported to be, by no means, very enthusiastic about the idea and his lukewarmness has been discouraging feature of discussions at Ranchi.

Further developments are being watched with interest.—United Press.

PATNA FEELS THE SHOCK AGAIN!

PATNA, August 24.

Reports received here indicate that a mild earthquake shock was felt at 12 on Friday night at Dharbanga, Monghyr and Muzaffarpur.

No damage is reported so far.—United Press.

"PROCLAIMED OFFENDER" ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

Mr. S. S. Osborne, Barrister, described as a "proclaimed offender" was arrested by the police on receipt of a telegram from Lahore on a charge of criminal breach of trust as agent. When he was produced before the Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered him to be escorted to Lahore to stand his trial.—United Press.

THREAT TO READING ROOM

Nasik Collector Wants Explanation For Presenting Address To Congress President

NASIK, Aug. 23 (By Mail.)

For presenting an address of welcome to Mr. Rajendra Prasad the president of the Indian National Congress during his visit here in June last, the management of the Lokamanya Public Reading Room of Nandgoan, in the Nasik district, have been asked by the Collector, Nasik District, to show cause why the institution's registration should not be cancelled.

The management have replied stating that they welcomed Mr. Prasad not in his political capacity but as a public man and patron of Hindi.

It may be noted that during his sojourn here Mr. Prasad was welcomed by several institutions and was presented with a civic address by the Nasik City Municipality.—A. P.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Official Statement Contradicts Press Reports

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The following official statement is issued:—

"Since the Public Accounts Committee assembled at Simla reports from time to time have appeared in the Press purporting to give information regarding the decision taken by the Committee and the views expressed in the course of the proceedings by the Chairman (Sir James Grigg) and by certain other members.

The proceedings of the Committee are, of course, confidential and such Press reports are entirely unauthorised. Reports of a misleading and totally inaccurate nature appear in to-day's issue of the "Hindustan Times" and purport to reveal the views expressed to the Committee by the Finance Member on the management of Indian Railways and the nature of the discussion on Railway Finance.

At its meeting this morning the Public Accounts Committee expressed a desire that public attention should be drawn to the fact that there is no truth whatever in the reports referred to.—A. P.

MOONJE ATTACKS CONGRESS

BEZWADA, Aug. 24.

Dr. Moonje presiding at the Swarajist Conference said:—

"If Congress would not democratize its constitution and change its mentality in respect of Muslim Communalism, other Nationalist parties such as the Swarajist Party, the Responsive Co-operation Party and the Congress Democratic Swaraj Party should combine together and function separately from the Congress preferably under one general denomination for the achievement of Swaraj.—A. P.

Invited By Deity, But Assaulted By Man!

Harijan Youth Falls Victim To Caste Hindu Fury Following "Divine Vision"

NASIK, (By Mail).

The case of a Mahate (untouchable) youth who visited the 'sanctum sanctorium' of the Trimbakeshwar Temple at Trimbak, the source of the Godavari, as the result of a dream he had in which the deity, appeared to him and invited him to the temple for 'darshan,' and subsequently was severely assaulted is being investigated by the local police.

The Harijan youth was severely manhandled by the infuriated priests and other Brahmins in temple and is reported to be still under medical treatment.

According to reports received here, in the early hours of morning a Hindu entered the temple precincts and instead of offering worship at the place reserved for the devotees, jumped the railings and entered the innermost shrine room and stood embracing the 'Lingum.' He was immediately dragged aside and taken out to the temple court yard. When questioned by the Pujaris, the youth gave his name as Gangaram and confessed he was a Mahat, an untouchable. But, he pleaded that the night before he had a dream in which the god Mahadev appeared to him and asked him to have 'darshan' at the temple. Accordingly he rose at five and bathed in the sacred Kushavart and went to the temple and had darshan. This story only further infuriated the priests who are reported to have belaboured the boy and later handed him over to the police who removed him to the local dispensary for treatment.

Special rites of purification had to be performed by the temple authorities, as the Trimbakeshwar temple is one of the most sacred temples at the Shaivitis and one of the 12 Jyotirlingas in India.

Investigations into the case go to show that the youth had been very unhappy since a few months when his educated wife left him to live in Bombay. The youth was much depressed and got slightly mentally unbalanced. He recently withdrew Rs. 100, the whole amount of his savings, he had accumulated working as a mason here, and joined a band of Sadhus after learning the 'job.' He spent his money in feeding the Sadhus and was living at a Mahat 'dharamshala' at Trimbak where he had the dream to visit the temple. —A. P.

Kaira Caste Hindus Decide On Social Boycott Of Harijans

NADIAD, (By Mail)

The attitude of caste Hindus of Kavitha in Kathiawar towards their Harijan fellow inhabitants bids fair to be eased by the assurances given on Monday afternoon to a deputation of the Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh by the Collector of Ahmedabad District to visit the village on August 24 and to do the needful in the matter.

Meanwhile, fresh trouble has arisen at Radhu in the Kaira District by the decision of the caste Hindu parent to withdraw their childen and wards from the local board school to mark their protest against its admitting a Harijan teacher in the Kaira District Harijan Sevak Sangh's school for Harijans in the neighbouring village of Chandna, who has resolved to continue his studies further by going all the way from Chandna to Radhu rather than flinch from his resolve on account of threats from incensed caste Hindus.—A.P.

CONGRESS M. L. A. TENDERS RESIGNATION

Sequel To Dissatisfaction Over Lucknow R. C. Imbroglio

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

It is understood Mr. Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal, M.L.A., has handed over his resignation to Mr. Sri Prakash to forward to the quarters concerned, from the membership of the Assembly and the Provincial Congress Bodies.

It appears that when at Lucknow the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee met prior to the Reception Committee meeting, Mr. Paliwal moved in the Council that, in order to end the controversy between the parties, the Council should decide to have two General Secretaries of the Reception Committee instead of one. Dissatisfied with the decision of the Council Mr. Paliwal has tendered his resignation.

It is believed that he will be persuaded to withdaw the resignation for the present.—United Press.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED

CAWNPORE, Aug. 24

Having come to learn that some persons living in a house in their area were busy counterfeiting coins, the police authorities attacked to the Narwal Than raided houses of Rajaram and Rameswar when they are reported to have been found with a die for stamping rupee coins. They were immediately arrested by the police. —United Press.

LOHARU REFUGEES FLEE TO JUNGLES

Tell Pitiable Story Of Conditions In State

HISSAR, Aug. 22.

"Would no body help us? Would not even the Government help us for whom we sacrificed our lives in the Great War?" thus asked some of the Loharu refugees who have fled to the jungles to Mr. Jainarain Vyas, Provincial Secretary of the Indian State Peoples' Conference, who has come back after making a tour of some villages in this district.

He said he had occasion to see about a hundred Loharu refugees, men and women, who are lying homeless in the jungles exposed to rain and the sun. Among the refugees he met a lady of a very rich family, who alleged that she was physically driven out of her house and that a young baby of hers was not allowed to be taken with her.

Mr. Vyas also came to know from the refugees that raids were also carried out in Kasni, Mandholi and Gokulpura villages. They informed Mr. Vyas that they had been negotiating with the Ruler, but the negotiation failed first of all on account of their request to have schools established in the State, which was considered a too high demand. He saw that the plight of the refugees which included women of several rich families and several in delicate health, were most pitiable. He was told that a victim of the Loharu firing was lying in a precarious condition in Pilani and there might be many more in Loharu itself as well as in the adjoining places.—United Press.

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